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1958 OUTLOOK ISSUE

The VEGETABLE SITUATION

October 1957
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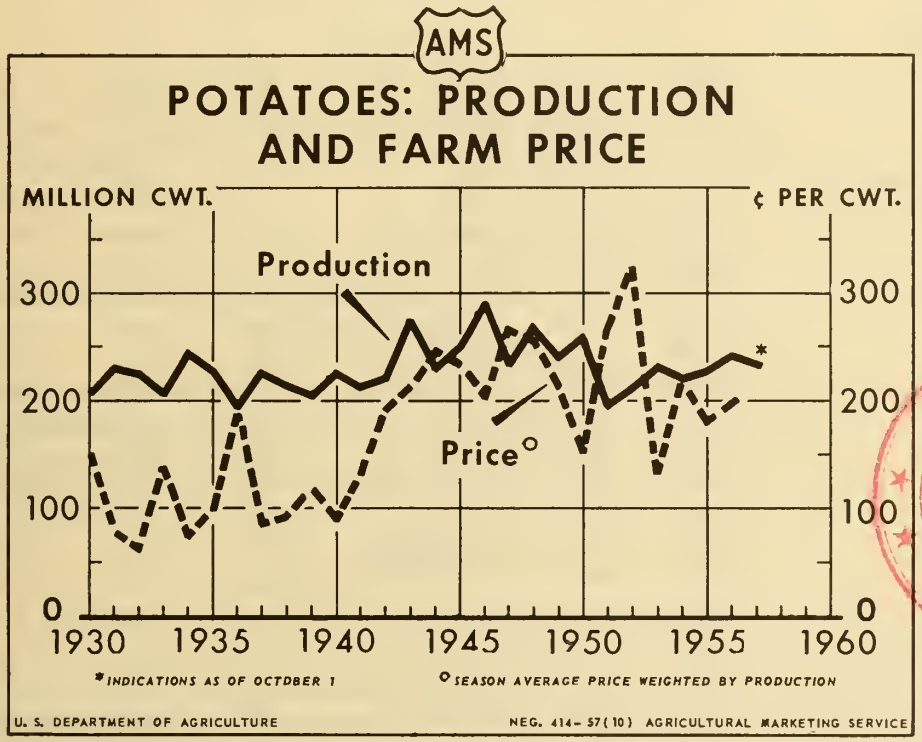

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Production of fall potatoes is down 9 percent from a year earlier, and indications are that winter production will be smaller. Federal Marketing agreements and orders, restricting marketings of tablestock potatoes to the better qualities, are in effect in areas which account for about 70 percent of fall production. A diversion program for 1957 fall crop potatoes, similar to the one for the 1956 crop, is also in operation to encourage orderly marketing of good quality potatoes and to increase returns to growers. With supplies of potatoes at more manageable levels, prices received by growers into the Spring are expected to average substantially above the low levels of a year earlier.

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Table 1.--Vegetables for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	6 year average 1949-55 1/	1956	Indicated 1957		6 year average 1949-55 1/	1956	Indicated 1957	
			Amount	Percentage of 1956			Amount	Percentage of 1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
Winter 2/	265,290	268,090	250,360	93	30,746	34,097	29,578	87
Spring 3/	696,500	710,040	683,920	96	48,437	55,132	51,274	93
Summer 2/	908,540	869,700	897,800	103	87,468	90,291	88,058	98
Fall 4/								
Beans, lima	560	350	---	---	16	10	---	---
Beans, snap								
Early	18,860	14,850	15,500	104	729	615	707	115
Late	18,340	16,000	17,600	110	520	508	513	101
Total	37,200	30,850	33,100	107	1,249	1,123	1,220	109
Broccoli	21,460	27,400	21,500	78	987	1,197	969	81
Brussels sprouts	5,460	6,200	5,800	94	513	745	558	75
Cabbage 2/								
Early	43,810	41,300	35,490	86	9,692	11,557	8,317	72
Late	4,480	3,100	3,900	126	---	---	---	---
Total	48,290	44,400	39,390	89	---	---	---	---
Carrots								
Early	18,440	18,140	19,710	109	4,462	4,792	4,479	93
Late	9,760	10,500	9,000	86	2,349	2,730	2,160	79
Total	28,200	28,640	28,710	100	6,811	7,522	6,639	88
Cauliflower								
Early	8,370	7,900	7,700	97	1,364	1,452	1,328	91
Late	5,630	6,400	5,100	80	852	960	816	85
Total	14,000	14,300	12,800	90	2,216	2,412	2,144	89
Celery								
Early	3,880	2,900	2,730	94	1,035	787	623	79
Late	7,960	8,100	8,000	99	2,745	3,483	3,440	99
Total	11,840	11,000	10,730	98	3,780	4,270	4,063	95
Corn	4,490	7,000	8,700	124	284	325	457	141
Cucumbers								
Early	4,190	5,600	6,200	111	378	434	494	114
Late	4,260	5,700	6,700	118	440	598	670	112
Total	8,450	11,300	12,900	114	818	1,032	1,164	113
Eggplant	1,460	1,100	1,350	123	93	86	113	131
Lettuce								
Early	44,930	41,150	47,550	116	5,916	5,854	6,237	107
Late	12,570	14,600	16,000	110	1,661	2,088	2,400	115
Total	57,500	55,750	63,550	114	7,577	7,942	8,637	109
Peas, green	2,600	1,700	2,000	118	90	65	70	108
Peppers, green	7,750	5,700	6,800	119	329	328	381	116
Spinach	6,960	6,000	5,650	94	441	373	345	92
Tomatoes								
Early	17,940	21,500	21,000	98	2,794	3,225	3,150	98
Late	17,140	14,900	14,600	98	---	---	---	---
Total	35,080	36,400	35,600	98	---	---	---	---
Total fall to date	269,680	270,090	270,080	100	37,690	42,212	38,227	91
Total fall	293,950	289,610	---	---	39,390	43,960	---	---
Total acreage and production reported to date for 1957	2,140,010	2,117,920	2,102,160	99	204,341	221,732	207,137	93
Total, all	2,164,280	2,137,440	---	---	206,041	223,486	---	---

1/ For group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the crop averages. 2/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut. 3/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut. 4/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-group estimates are not made.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 24,1957

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Special Article

Consumption of Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Dry Peas By Regions, Urbanization and Family Income, Spring of 1955 23

Revised Consumption Series 29

SUMMARY

Consumer demand for vegetables next year is expected to continue at about 1957 levels since general business activity and disposable income of consumers are likely to be maintained. Thus, the way prices received by producers of vegetables for fresh market sale in 1958 compare with 1957 will depend largely on the quantity produced and the pattern of marketings.

Indications for this fall are that supplies of commercial vegetables for fresh market sale will be significantly smaller than last fall but slightly above the 1949-55 average. Sharpest cut from a year earlier was in early fall cabbage, which was in very heavy supply last fall. Among other important items, significant increases in snap beans, cucumbers and lettuce were more than offset by moderate to substantial reductions for carrots, cauliflower, broccoli, celery, and Brussels sprouts.

Dry onion supplies this fall and winter will be about in line with the 1949-55 average, but moderately smaller than a year earlier. With smaller supplies of most vegetables available, prices received by growers are expected to average at least moderately higher this fall than last.

Supplies of canned vegetables available into mid-1958 are expected to be a little smaller than the high levels a year earlier, but frozen vegetables are likely to continue in record supply. Among major canned items, tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products are expected to be down

from the heavy supplies of the previous season, but are likely to be moderately to substantially above average; supplies of green peas, corn, and snap beans promise to be near record. Indications are that other canned items, and all frozen items will be in plentiful supply. Processing and distribution costs are up for the 1957 pack, and wholesale and retail prices are expected to average a little higher this season than last.

Fewer potatoes will be available into the spring of 1958 than the burdensome supplies of a year earlier. October estimates indicate a fall crop of 151 million hundredweight, 16 million less than last year; and September reports of planting intentions in Florida and California indicate a winter production below the 1957 record. Marketing agreements and orders, which restrict the marketing of tablestock potatoes to the more desirable qualities and preferred sizes, are again in effect in several major producing areas. Also, to promote the orderly marketing of good quality potatoes and increase returns to growers, the Department in September announced a diversion program for 1957 fall crop potatoes similar to the one in effect for the 1956 fall crop. With smaller supplies expected to be available during the fall and winter, prices received by farmers are likely to average substantially above the low levels of a year earlier.

Production of sweetpotatoes is slightly larger than a year ago, but there are significant reductions in most commercial areas with storage facilities. This means that supplies available in Northern markets this winter and spring are likely to be down from a year earlier, and prices received by growers are expected to average at least moderately higher than in the early months of 1957.

Fewer dry edible beans will be available in the 1957-58 season than a year earlier, when substantial quantities were delivered under the Government price support program. Supplies of the different classes seem in better balance than a year earlier when supplies of pea and red kidney beans were very heavy, and those of pintos were relatively light. With smaller, better balanced supplies and the same national average support rate, prices received by farmers for the 1957 crop are expected to average a little higher than for the 1956 crop.

Supplies of dry field peas available for distribution in the 1957-58 season are substantially above the 1949-55 average although more than a tenth smaller than the heavy supplies of last season. Domestic outlets are likely to take as many peas this season as last, but exports probably will be smaller. Prices received by growers for the 1957 crop are expected to continue at relatively low levels.

OUTLOOK TRENDS

To appraise production prospects for vegetables and potatoes in the next 4 to 6 years, assumptions are necessary regarding the more important factors influencing economic activity and general demand. Population growth and

level of real income are the major factors influencing the demand for vegetables. Under assumed rates of growth, population in 5 years would reach 184-186 million. Real income also is likely to increase, continuing the long-term trend.

The growth in population is expected to be the major force contributing to any increase in total requirements for vegetables in the next few years. The projected higher incomes are not expected to result in much increase in overall consumption, but will be an important factor in determining the relative demand and rate of growth for individual items, and for vegetables in different forms. Obviously, some of the assumptions may not prove valid, thereby altering production prospects. Also, nutritional findings, technological divelopments, and changes in modes of living, which do not lend themselves to precise statistical measurement, may alter or even reverse trends.

Vegetables

During the past two decades overall vegetable consumption, excluding melons, has increased significantly. Annual rate of consumption of fresh and processed vegetables (fresh equivalent) increased almost a fifth, from an average of 170 pounds per person in 1937-39 to 202 pounds in 1954-56. Consumption per person expanded rapidly during the war and immediate postwar years, declined moderately as forces generated by the war subsided, then tended to level off. Since 1950, the annual rate of consumption has been fairly stable at a little more than 200 pounds per person. Overall vegetable consumption is now relatively high. Any increase in rate of consumption during the next few years is likely to be very small. But there is likely to be a continuing trend toward use of more processed vegetables.

All of the increase in per capita vegetable consumption from the immediate pre-World War II period to the mid-1950's was due to an expansion in the processed component. Consumption of processed vegetables (fresh equivalent) increased 70 percent, from 56 pounds in 1937-39 to 96 pounds per person in 1954-56. Of the 40-pound increase, canned items accounted for 26 pounds, and the rapidly expanding use of frozen vegetables 14 pounds. But per capita consumption of fresh vegetables has trended downward in the postwar period, and in 1954-56 was moderately lower than in the immediate prewar years. The prospect of higher incomes, improved technology and increasing emphasis on "convenience foods" suggests that the trend toward more processed and less fresh vegetables per person is likely to continue. However, because of the growth in population, total market requirements for fresh vegetables 4 to 6 years from now is likely to be larger than the 1954-56 average.

Consumption of melons per person was slightly higher in 1954-56 than in the prewar period, with watermelons accounting for all of the increase. Rate of melon consumption is likely to show a further slight increase in the next few years.

Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes

Demand for potatoes has declined sharply from pre-World War II levels. Despite the fact that prices of potatoes have failed to keep pace with prices of all farm products, consumption per person declined from an average of 126 pounds in 1937-39 to 104 pounds in 1954-56. The introduction and expansion of processed items, together with stepped up merchandising of both fresh and processed products probably will slow any further decline in per capita consumption. Thus, with more people to feed, total requirements 5 years from now are expected to be moderately larger than in the 1954-56 period. However, potatoes have been in oversupply in recent years, so that little or no increase in production would be required to meet the larger anticipated requirements.

Sweetpotato production and per capita consumption declined rapidly in the postwar period. Lack of any sustained price strength for the much smaller crops indicates a decline in demand. Annual consumption declined from an average of almost 21 pounds per person in 1937-39 to 8 pounds in 1954-56. Part of the decline in output was associated with disease and insect problems, lack of sufficient satisfactory storage in some areas, and increasing prosperity in the South, with an accompanying decrease in production of sweetpotatoes for home use. Influence of some of the factors which have curtailed sweetpotato production may have about reached their maximum effect. Although consumption per person may show some further decline in the years just ahead, total production 4 to 6 years from now may be near the 1954-56 level.

Dry Beans and Peas

Annual consumption of dry edible beans in the postwar period has fluctuated between 6.5 and 8.6 pounds per person. Although not clear cut, there seems to have been a slight downward trend since 1950. During the next few years, per capita consumption of dry beans may decline some, at least partly offsetting the growth in population. No significant increase is expected in foreign demand. Production of dry edible beans in 1954-56 was somewhat above normal market requirements. Thus, little or no increase in production would be necessary to meet anticipated requirements in the next 4 to 6 years.

During the last five years dry pea consumption has averaged slightly more than half a pound per person. Consumption is expected to remain near this level during the next 4 to 6 years, with domestic requirements for food and seed expected to about keep pace with population.

The 1958 outlook for commodities is given in the appropriate section of this report.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Outlook for 1958

Prospects for a continued high level of employment and record or near-record disposable income indicates that consumer demand for fresh vegetables in 1958 is likely to be about the same as in 1957. General business activity in recent months has been maintained at record levels, and prospects are that it will continue high in the year ahead.

In the continued generally favorable economic climate anticipated, prices received by farmers for fresh market vegetables in 1958, compared with a year earlier, will depend largely on the volume produced and marketed. Given normal weather it appears likely that supplies of fresh vegetables in the first half of 1958 will be slightly to moderately larger than in 1957, when plantings in some areas were curtailed because of lack of sufficient moisture, and yields were cut by excessive rains in Florida and Texas. Should supplies be significantly larger, prices received by farmers probably would average at least moderately lower than those of 1957.

Substantially smaller supplies of fresh vegetables are expected to be available this fall than last. Estimates available on October 1, on crops which account for over 95 percent of total fall production, indicate that output is likely to be about 9 percent under that of 1956, though slightly above the 1949-55 average. Sharpest cut from a year earlier occurred in early fall cabbage, which was in very heavy supply last year. Among other major items, moderate to substantial reductions were also reported for carrots, cauliflower, broccoli, celery, and Brussels sprouts. Significant increases were indicated for lettuce, cucumbers, and snap beans.

Supplies of dry onions available for fall and winter markets are moderately smaller than a year earlier. Production of late summer onions is estimated at 16.3 million hundredweight, about 1.2 million less than in 1956, but only slightly less than the 1949-55 average. With smaller overall supplies of vegetables available, prices received by growers are expected to average moderately to substantially higher this fall than last.

Information is not available on probable production of vegetables for winter and spring harvests. However, the Department acreage-marketing guide released in August recommends for winter vegetables a planted acreage 1 percent less than in 1957. Yields near the average of recent years, on the suggested acreage, would result in a production moderately larger than last year. The acreage-marketing guide for 1958 spring vegetables will be available for distribution early in November.

Foreign Trade

On an annual basis, foreign trade in fresh vegetables is very small compared with total domestic production. However, exports and imports of a number of items are important to certain areas, particularly in the winter and spring seasons. Cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, melons, onions and tomatoes are the main items exported, with the bulk of exports going to Canada. U. S. exports of fresh vegetables and melons in January-July 1957 amounted to about 580 million pounds, 4 percent more than in the same months of 1956. Foreign demand is expected to continue strong, and exports in the last half of 1957 and the first half of 1958 are likely to be a little larger than a year earlier.

The bulk of United States annual imports of fresh vegetables and melons originate in Mexico and Cuba. Cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, turnips and melons make up a large percentage of our imports, the majority of which arrive in the winter and spring. Imports in the first 7 months of 1957 amounted to about 340 million pounds, almost 6 percent more than a year earlier. Most of the increase was accounted for by 35 percent more tomatoes, imports of which were relatively light in the first half of 1956.

Imports of vegetables in the first half of 1958 will depend on several factors. Weather conditions in this country and in Mexico and Cuba can materially influence both the quantity and quality of the crops. The acreages of cucumbers and staked tomatoes in Cuba are expected to show an increase of about 500 acres for each. Indications are that there will be a substantial decrease in ground tomatoes. The acreage of tomatoes on the West Coast of Mexico may show a decrease of about 5 percent because of a shortage of irrigation water in the Culiacan Valley in Sinaloa. But there may be a substantial increase in miscellaneous vegetables for shipment in mixed trucklots.

The demand for cucumbers and tomatoes within Cuba and Mexico has been increasing rapidly. Unless market prices are unusually high in the U. S., it is likely that there will be a slight decrease in imports of these vegetables.

Outlook for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage

Supplies of cabbage available for market this fall are substantially smaller than the large supplies available in the fall of 1956, but supplies may be more plentiful this winter than last. The early fall crop for fresh market and processing, which makes up about 95 percent of total fall production, is estimated at 8.32 million hundredweight, down 28 percent from last year and 14 percent below the 1949-55 average. Although production of early fall cabbage for kraut on contract acreage is expected to be much smaller than last fall, production of cabbage for open market sale also promises to be down sharply.

With fairly heavy carryover stocks of sauerkraut and expected higher prices for fresh market supplies, packers are expected to purchase considerably less cabbage from open market supplies this fall than last. Thus, supplies actually moving into fresh market channels may be down a little less than indicated production.

Growers in early September, reported intentions to plant 34,200 acres of cabbage for winter harvest, a tenth more than was harvested last winter, but almost a fifth less than the 1949-56 average. Although acreage is expected to be up in the Lower Valley of Texas, plants in seed beds have made slow growth and there will be less early cabbage. Production estimates will not be available for winter cabbage until December 10. However, 1952-56 yields by States, on the indicated acreage, would result in a production about a fourth larger than last winter but substantially below average. Materially less cabbage will be available from the fall crop to supplement winter production. But these stocks are typically small compared with January-March production, so that total supplies promise to be substantially larger than last winter.

Because of the large fall crop and heavy stocks on January 1, prices of cabbage were relatively low last fall and early winter. With materially less fall cabbage in prospect than a year earlier, prices into early winter are expected to average substantially above those of a year earlier. After early winter, however, larger anticipated marketings from the winter crop are expected to hold prices somewhat below the relatively high levels of 1956.

Carrots

Production of carrots for early fall harvest was estimated in early October at 4.5 million hundredweight, moderately less than last year, but about in line with the 1949-55 average. Substantial quantities of the early fall crop go to processors in the East and Midwest, and movement to freezers in the Northwest is fairly heavy. However, with much heavier stocks this fall than last, processors are likely to take substantially fewer carrots from the early fall crop. The late fall crop in California is also down--from 2.7 million hundredweight last year to 2.2 million. The decrease is due to reductions both in acreage and average yield. No information is available as to the probable size of the winter crop. However, the Department acreage-marketing guide recommended for 1958, planted acreages 10 percent larger than in 1957 for Texas, and 15 percent less for Arizona and California. The suggested acreage with yields by States near the 1953-57 average would result in a production moderately below 1957, and substantially below the 1949-56 average.

Marketings of carrots in recent weeks have been moderately smaller than a year earlier and prices substantially higher. For the week ended October 19, f.o.b. prices in the Salinas-Watsonville District of California averaged $4.65 per crate, 48 1-pound film bags, compared with $2.70 a year earlier. Since supplies of carrots in the weeks ahead are expected to be

lighter than a year ago, prices this fall probably will continue above year earlier levels. Also, should winter production be near the guide objective, prices during early 1958 are expected to average higher than a year earlier.

Celery

Production of early fall celery has tended to decline in recent years, while production for late fall harvest has expanded. The 1957 early fall crop of celery is estimated at 623,000 hundredweight, a fifth less than last year and 40 percent below the 1949-55 average. But the important late fall crop is estimated at 3.4 million tons, only slightly less than last year, and a fourth above average. Thus, total fall supplies are likely to be only moderately smaller than in 1956, and at least moderately above the 1949-55 average. Production in Michigan, which accounts for about half the early fall production, is well below that of last year, and the season is expected to be shorter. Shipping point prices during most of October were close to those of a year earlier. With a little less celery available, prices to growers in the next 6 to 8 weeks are likely to average near those of last year.

Information is not available on total probable acreage or production of celery for winter harvest. The Department acreage-marketing guide recommends a 1958 planted acreage 10 percent smaller than in 1957 in Florida and no change in California and Arizona. Since Florida has the largest acreage, this would mean an overall cut of 7 percent. The suggested acreage with 1953-57 average yields by States would result in a production slightly larger than either 1957 or the 1949-55 average. Production at this level probably would move to market at prices close to those of last winter. As of October 1, however, about a third of the Florida crop was in, with plantings in the early areas running about the same as last year.

Lettuce

Supplies of lettuce this fall promise to be moderately to substantially above those of a year earlier, and materially above the 1949-55 average. The early fall crop, estimated at 6.2 million hundredweight, is up moderately from a year ago, largely as a result of increased acreage in New Jersey, New Mexico and California. Acreage in California, which accounts for about four-fifths of early fall production, was up 12 percent but yields in California and most other states were down from a year earlier. The less important late fall crop in Arizona, estimated at 2.4 million hundredweight, is expected to be about 15 percent larger than in 1956 and almost 45 percent above the 1949-55 average. Both acreage and prospective yield are larger than a year ago or average.

Information is not available on acreage or probable production of lettuce for winter harvest. The Department acreage-marketing guide suggests a 15 percent larger acreage in Texas than in 1957, 15 percent less in

California, and the same acreages in Florida and Arizona. Since California has about half the total winter plantings the recommendations would result in an overall reduction in acreage of 6 percent. The suggested acreage with 1952-56 average yields by states would result in a production slightly larger than in 1957 and at least moderately above the 1949-55 average.

Demand for lettuce is expected to continue strong. But with larger supplies in prospect during the next two months, prices to growers are expected to average substantially below the relatively high levels of a year earlier. If production for winter harvest is close to the guide objective, prices received by growers this winter are likely to average near those of a year earlier.

Tomatoes

The early fall crop of tomatoes in California appears slightly smaller than in 1956, but substantially above the 1949-55 average. In recent weeks movement to market has been lighter than a year ago, and prices have averaged higher than in the corresponding weeks of 1956. Total acreage of tomatoes for late fall harvest is only slightly smaller than last year with a substantial reduction in Florida about offset by a sharp increase in Texas. However, since Florida has much the higher yields, production for late fall harvest is likely to be substantially smaller than last year, but about in line with the 1949-55 average. Prices this fall are expected to average above those of a year earlier.

The acreage-marketing guide suggests 15 percent less acreage of winter tomatoes in Florida than last year. Normal abandonment and 1951-55 average yields on the recommended acreage would result in a production slightly larger than that of last winter, and about a third above average. Acreage of tomatoes on the West Coast of Mexico is down, and imports from that country are likely to be a little smaller than last winter. However, this will depend on production in Mexico and on the level of U. S. prices.

A Federal marketing agreement and order regulates the marketing of tomatoes grown in Florida south or east of the Suwanee River. A committee of tomato growers recommends to the Secretary of Agriculture the grade, size, quality and maturity restrictions.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Outlook

Supplies of processed vegetables through next spring are expected to be a little smaller than the heavy supplies of last season, but substantially larger than the 1949-55 average. Carryover stocks were considerably larger at the beginning of this season, but production estimates on crops for commercial processing indicate a pack well below the record 1956 pack.

Although supplies of some vegetables are very large, most items appear to be in somewhat better balance with anticipated market requirements than a year earlier. Biggest reductions in prospective output occurred in those items which were in heaviest supply in the 1955-56 season. Among major canned items, tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products are expected to be in moderately to substantially smaller supply than the large supplies of a year earlier. However, supplies of green peas, sweet corn, and snap beans are likely to be near record.

Overall supplies of processed vegetables is smaller than a year ago, and continued strong consumer demand is in prospect into mid-1958. Also, generally higher material and labor costs this season mean higher unit costs to packers. Thus, prices at the cannery are expected to average somewhat above the relatively low levels of 1956-57. Distribution costs also are up. Although promotion of some items will again be intense, and will include some price concessions, the consumer is likely to find generally higher price tags at the retail store.

There is as yet no indication of the 1958 acreage of vegetables for commercial processing. However, assuming yields near the average of recent years, it appears at this early date that a slight to moderate cut in acreage in 1958 may be needed to avoid burdensome supplies in the 1958-59 season. The acreage-marketing guide for processing vegetables will be released in January.

1957 Production For Processing Substantially Below That of 1956

Reports in early October indicate that the pack of vegetables will be considerably smaller this year than last, but substantially larger than the 1949-55 average. Planted acres of 8 important vegetables for commercial processing was down moderately from a year earlier, and yields of most crops are expected to be somewhat lower. Aggregate prospective production of the 8 crops is down about a fifth from the 1956 record, but significantly above the 1949-55 average. Compared with a year earlier, production is down substantially for green lima beans, beets, contract cabbage for kraut, sweet corn and tomatoes. Production of winter and spring spinach was about the same as a year ago, while output of snap beans for processing promises to be moderately larger, and that of green peas slightly larger. These crops make up more than 90 percent of the total tonnage of the 10 processing crops for which the Department of Agriculture makes regular estimates. Production estimates are not yet available on asparagus, cucumbers, fall spinach or open market purchases of cabbage for kraut.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Outlook for 1958

Supplies of canned vegetables in the 1957-58 marketing season are expected to be a little smaller than the heavy supplies of 1956-57. Although the pack promises to be down substantially, this is largely offset

by larger beginning stocks. Mid-year packer and distributor stocks of 6 major canned vegetables--snap beans, green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, tomato juice, and sauerkraut--amounted to the equivalent of 46 million cases of 24/2's. This was more than 50 percent larger than the light holdings of a year earlier, and 18 percent above the 1949-55 average. Tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products are expected to be down some from the heavy supplies of a year earlier, but are likely to be moderately to substantially above average. Supplies of green peas, corn, and snap beans promise to be near record. Indications are that all other items will be in plentiful supply.

Canned Peas

Indications are that green peas will be in heavy supply into mid-1958. Acreage planted to peas for processing was down slightly from that of 1956, but yields were moderately higher, and less peas were frozen. The result was a canned pack substantially larger than last year or the 1949-55 average. June 1 carryover stocks were about 1.5 million cases, 24/2's, larger than carryover in 1956. Thus, supplies of canned green peas are near record levels, and about 16 percent above the near average supplies of the 1956-57 season. Strong consumer demand and industry promotions are expected to result in a high disappearance rate for this item. However, because of the heavy supplies, consumers are likely to find peas among the more attractively priced items.

Snap Beans

Indications are that snap beans will be in near-record supply during the 1957-58 marketing season. Combined canner and distributor stocks at the beginning of the current season were somewhat smaller than the heavy stocks of a year earlier. But the smaller stocks probably will be more than offset by a moderately larger pack. Production estimates as of September 1 together with earlier indications of acreage for canning, suggests that the canned pack is likely to be up a little more than 5 percent. Should the pack be this large, supplies would be slightly larger than last season and near the record level for the 1955-56 season.

Another year of large total supplies of processed vegetables means continued stiff competition for the consumer's dollar. The large supply of snap beans probably will again receive considerable promotional effort. Prices are likely to average near those of the previous season.

Sweet Corn

The 1956 pack of sweet corn was an all time high. Despite a heavy rate of movement into consumption, combined canner and distributor stocks at the beginning of the 1957-58 season were more than 60 percent larger than the light stocks of a year earlier and moderately above the 1949-55 average. However, larger beginning stocks than a year earlier will be offset by a

substantially smaller pack. The Crop Reporting Board in early October placed prospective production of corn for processing at 1.47 million tons. This is 13 percent smaller than the record production of 1956, but 15 percent above the 1949-55 average. A pack 13 percent smaller than 1956, would result in moderately smaller supplies in the 1957-58 season than a year earlier. But canned corn is still in very heavy supply. Wholesale and retail prices may average a little above the low level of last season.

Tomatoes

Stocks of canned tomatoes, tomato juice and tomato products were substantially larger at the beginning of the current season than a year earlier. Holdings of tomatoes were about 2.9 million cases, 24/2's equivalent, larger than in 1956, and stocks of tomato juice about 8 million cases larger. However, prospective production of tomatoes for processing is down about a fourth from the 1956 record, more than enough to offset the larger beginning stocks.

Should the total pack be down about in line with the indicated cut in production for processing, supplies of tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products available for distribution in the current season would be materially smaller than the record supplies of last season. However, supplies would still be moderately to substantially above the 1949-55 average, with all items in plentiful supply.

Apparent disappearance of canned tomatoes and tomato products during the 1956-57 season was at a high level. With significantly smaller supplies, and higher processing and distribution costs, both cannery and retail prices in the first half of 1958 are expected to average above the corresponding months of 1957.

Sauerkraut

Indications are that supplies of sauerkraut available in the 1957-58 season are likely to be slightly to moderately smaller than a year earlier, but above the 1949-55 average. Larger stocks at the beginning of the season probably will be more than offset by a material cut in production.

The Crop Reporting Board in early October estimated the production of cabbage for kraut from contract acreage or acreage controlled by packers at 108,200 tons, down about a fourth from the large crop of last year, but substantially above the 1949-55 average. The cut in production from 1956 resulted from a drop in acreage and lower yields in all major producing States.

The above figure does not include open market purchases of cabbage for kraut. Such purchases come largely from the early fall crop and usually amount to 40 to 50 percent of total packer requirements. However, production of cabbage for open market sale this fall is also expected to be down substantially from both a year earlier and the 1949-55 average. With the

smaller production and expected higher prices this fall, open market purchases by packers are likely to be substantially below the relatively heavy purchases of a year earlier. Should supplies of kraut turn out to be only slightly smaller than a year earlier, prices in 1957-58 probably would average near those of last season.

Cucumbers for Pickles

Acreage of cucumbers for pickles is up about 10 percent from 1956. Biggest increases were in the Southern States as a group, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Massachusetts. A production estimate will not be available until November 12. However, yields by States near the 1955-56 average and normal abandonment on the indicated acreage would result in a production slightly to moderately larger than last year, and substantially above the 1949-55 average.

Other Vegetables for Processing

Supplies of canned green lima beans promise to be moderately smaller than last season, but about in line with the 1949-55 average. Stocks at the beginning of the season were substantially larger than a year earlier, but production for processing is down a tenth. Both acreage and prospective production are down in all areas except the West. In California where a large part of the crop is frozen, acreage is up 14 percent and prospective production up almost 5 percent.

Supplies of canned spinach in the 1957-58 season may be about the same to slightly larger than those of a year earlier, and substantially above the 1949-55 average. Stocks at the beginning of the season were somewhat larger; and production of winter and spring spinach, which make up three-fourths of the annual tonnage, was about the same as a year earlier, but almost a fourth above average. Estimates of fall acreage and production for processing will be available November 12.

Reports in early October indicated another season of above average supplies of canned beets. Although prospective production for processing is down a fourth from a year earlier, this is partly offset by much larger beginning stocks. Total supplies are likely to be below the large supplies of last season, but moderately to substantially above the 1949-55 average.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Frozen vegetable supplies in the current season are expected to be record large, continuing the growth of recent years. Although the 1957 frozen pack is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1956, stocks at the beginning of the current season were much larger.

July 1 holdings of frozen vegetables amounted to 654 million pounds, more than a third above those of mid-1956. Largest percentage increases compared with a year earlier occurred in holdings of peas and carrots, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, mixed vegetables, sweet corn and green peas. But holdings were also significantly larger for all other items. Although total pack figures are not available for 1957, indications are that the pack will be moderately to substantially smaller than the record 1956 pack. The 1957 frozen asparagus pack at 30 million pounds was 6 million pounds less, while the pack of frozen peas at 293 million pounds was down 67 million pounds from last year's record level. More potato products are likely to be frozen, continuing the marked growth of these items.

Stocks of frozen vegetables on October 1 amounted to 988 million pounds, 297 million pounds above the 1952-56 average, and 119 million pounds more than last year. Since the major portion of the pack occurs prior to October, indications are that total supplies of frozen vegetables will be larger this season than last.

Consumer demand for frozen vegetables in the 1958 season is expected to remain strong. Supplies are again heavy, but processing and distribution costs are up. Wholesale and retail prices of most items may average about the same to a little higher than a year earlier.

POTATOES

Late Summer and Fall Crops Smaller Than Last Year, Planting Intentions Down for Winter Crop

The outlook for potatoes during the next several months is considerably more favorable than that of a year earlier. Acreage planted to potatoes in 1957 in the late summer States was fractionally larger than in 1956 and that in the fall States only 2 percent smaller. But weather was generally less favorable, and yields were substantially below the high levels of 1956. As a result, production of the late summer and fall crops combined is estimated at 183 million hundredweight, almost a tenth less than last year but about in line with the 1949-55 average. However, late crop potatoes have been in surplus in most recent years. Although supplies now appear at manageable levels, the indicated 1957 production is still moderately above the Department's acreage-marketing guide recommendation.

It also appears likely that winter crop potatoes will be in smaller supply than last winter. Growers of winter potatoes in Florida and California indicated, in early September, intentions to plant 21 percent less acreage than last year. Intended acreage in Florida was down about a third from last year's record, while California was down 5 percent. If farmers plant close to the intended acreage, yields near the 1949-55 average would result in a production substantially below the 1957 record, but still more than 50 percent

above the 1949-55 average. However, heavy damage to the fall crop in the Red River Valley, may cause growers of red varieties in Florida to plant a larger acreage than intended in September.

Information is not available on the probable size of the spring crop. The Department acreage-marketing guide released October 14, recommends a 9 percent cut in total spring acreage from 1957 levels. Near average yields by States, on the suggested acreage would result in a production of 28.4 million hundredweight, almost 4.5 million less than last spring, and 1.5 million below the 1949-55 average.

Less Than Average Proportion of Fall Production in Eastern and Central States, More in West

The geographic distribution of fall crop production is somewhat different than the near normal distribution of 1956. In the East, indicated production of 58.4 million hundredweight is down 14 percent from a year earlier, largely as a result of smaller acreages and lower yields in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. In Maine, which accounts for about 60 percent of the Eastern production, acreage was down 6 percent and prospective production down 11 percent. Total Eastern production amounts to 39 percent of the fall total compared with the 1949-55 average of 41 percent.

Production of fall potatoes in the Central States is estimated at 33.0 million hundredweight, about 20 percent less than last year, largely as a result of lower yields. Declines in acreage in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska were largely offset by a 6 percent increase in North Dakota. However, the crop in the Red River Valley the main producer of red varieties, was down sharply from a year earlier, as a result of excessive rains. Also, keeping quality of those potatoes is not expected to be as good as last year. Indicated production in the Central States amounts to about 22 percent of total fall output, compared with a 26 percent average for the 1949-55 period.

The fall potato crop in Western States continued to expand in 1957. Both acreage and yields were up slightly from 1956, with production up moderately. The increase in prospective production is due largely to a 4 percent increase in acreage and higher yields in Idaho, which produces about half the Western total, and higher yields in Colorado, The estimated production of 59.6 million hundredweight in the West amounts to 39 percent of the fall total, compared with the 1949-55 average of 33 percent.

The relatively smaller supplies in the Eastern and Central parts of the country, than a year earlier and average, probably means that farmers in these areas will benefit most from any price increase resulting from the overall cut in fall crop production.

Foreign Trade

This country's foreign trade in potatoes is very small compared with domestic production, and is conducted principally with Canada. U. S. exports are generally about twice as large as imports. Our exports from July 1956 through June 1957 amounted to only 3.9 million hundredweight, about 600,000 hundredweight less than in the previous crop year, despite relatively low prices during most of the period. Canada also had a large crop and took fewer U. S. potatoes. Heavy supplies and low domestic prices discouraged U. S. imports. United States imports for the crop year ended June 30 amounted to 1.6 million hundredweight, substantially less than in the 1955-56 season. U. S. trade in potatoes in the 1957-58 season may be larger than in 1956-57.

Red River Valley Added to Areas Covered by Marketing Agreements and Orders

During the last several seasons marketing agreements and orders have been in effect in a number of the major producing areas. The agreements and orders authorized certain size, quality and maturity restrictions relating to the marketing of potatoes produced in areas covered by the orders. The purpose of such restrictions is to promote more orderly marketing of the crop and to increase returns to growers. Following approval of growers in early September and subsequent approval by shippers, the Department of Agriculture issued a Federal marketing agreement and companion marketing order relating to potatoes grown in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota. A committee of producers and shippers is to recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture the particular regulations to be put into effect.

In addition to the marketing order program in the Red River Valley, Federal marketing orders for potatoes are now in operation in Maine; Colorado; Washington; Idaho; Oregon; and the counties of Modoc, and Siskiyou in Northern California. Federal agreements and orders are authorized in some other areas but are not in effect.

Based on the prospective size and distribution of the 1957 fall crop of potatoes, about 70 percent of the crop is covered by Federal marketing agreements and orders. In addition, State agreements and orders restrict marketing of tablestock potatoes in some other areas.

The 1957 Fall Crop Diversion Program

Production of fall crop potatoes at 151 million hundredweight, is down about 9 percent from the large supplies of a year earlier. But present supplies are moderately above the production recommendation in the Department's acreage-marketing guide, and some areas may experience difficulty in marketing their potatoes. To alleviate this situation the Department announced, in late September, a diversion program for 1957 fall crop potatoes. The program is

essentially the same as that of 1956, and will be available only in States or areas where the industry develops and submits a marketing plan which meets the requirements of the program. The program will be operated in any State or area only when a price depressing surplus exists, but in no event beyond May 31, 1958. In areas where the program is in effect, supplementary payments will be made for potatoes of U. S. No. 2 or better quality diverted to starch, feed or flour, provided the potatoes are at least 2 inches in diameter, or in the case of long varieties weigh at least 4 ounces. Payments for diversion of 1957 fall crop potatoes will be at the same rates as those for the 1956 fall crop. Established rates are 50 cents a hundredweight through December 31, 1957; 40 cents through March 31, 1958; and 30 cents through the remainder of the program, but not later than May 31, 1958. With lighter supplies in prospect, diversions of 1957 fall potatoes is expected to be much smaller than the 18.6 million hundredweight diverted from the 1956 fall crop. Of the 1956 fall crop diversions, 12.6 million hundredweight qualified for supplementary payments.

Prices for Fall and Winter Potatoes Expected to Average Substantially Above Those of a Year Earlier

Production of fall crop potatoes is down 9 percent from a year earlier when heavy supplies resulted in a seriously depressed market. Marketing agreements and orders which restrict marketings to the better grades are again in effect in several important producing areas, and a diversion program is available in approved areas as an outlet for lower grades of fall potatoes. Also, production of winter potatoes is likely to be smaller than the record crop of 1957. Although potato supplies are fully ample, they are significantly smaller than a year ago. Prices for fall and winter potatoes are expected to average considerably above the low levels of a year earlier.

SWEETPOTATOES

1957 Crop Substantially Below Average

The 1957 crop of sweetpotatoes was estimated, as of October 1, at 17.2 million hundredweight. This is slightly larger than the 1956 crop, but 15 percent below the 1949-55 average. Larger production than a year earlier was due to higher average yields as acreage was down 4 percent. Among the more important States, substantial increases in production occurred in California, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas, and a moderate increase in North Carolina. Prospective production is down materially in Georgia, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Louisiana. The smaller crops in States with adequate storage facilities, especially New Jersey and Louisiana, is likely to result in fewer sweetpotatoes in Northern markets this winter and spring.

Higher Prices Probable for the 1957 Crop

Demand for sweetpotatoes in the current marketing season is expected to be about the same as in 1956-57. But with smaller supplies available in areas with suitable storage facilities, prices received by farmers are expected to average at least moderately higher this season than last. Prices received by growers on September 15 averaged $2.98 per hundredweight, about 10 percent lower than in mid-September 1956. But the lower prices than a year earlier probably were due to larger production in Maryland, Virginia and a few other areas which market most of their sweetpotatoes at harvest. Price quotations in producing areas indicate that the market by mid-October was about in line with that of a year ago. In the week ended October 19, shipping point prices in Southern Louisiana averaged $2.75 per hundredweight for U. S. No. 1 Puerto Rican type sweetpotatoes, compared with $2.68 in the corresponding week of 1956. Prices are expected to rise seasonally this winter and into the spring, and are likely to average above year earlier levels.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Supplies Smaller Than Last Season, But Ample

Substantially fewer dry edible beans will be available in the 1957-58 season than a year earlier. However, supplies appear ample to meet domestic and anticipated export requirements. Supplies in 1956-57 were above normal trade requirements and considerable quantities taken over by the Commodity Credit Corporation were exported under special Government programs.

Stocks of dry edible beans on September 1, the beginning of the crop year, were estimated at 1.5 million 100-pound bags. This compared with almost 1.8 million bags on September 1, 1956 and was only about half the 1949-55 average. Government stocks at the beginning of the season amounted to only about 300,000 bags, and most of these were committed for sale or donation. Production as of October 1, was also expected to be down--to 16.0 million 100-pound bags in 1957 compared with 17.1 million bags last year. Thus with average imports, total supplies promise to be about 17.7 million bags, or about 7 percent smaller than in the 1956-57 season.

Types Probably in Better Balance Than a Year Earlier

Estimates of production by classes is not yet available. However, October 1 estimates by areas indicate that production among classes is likely to be more normal than last year, when production of pea and red kidney beans was very large and that of pintos, reds, pinks, and blackeyes relatively small.

Prospective production in the Southwest, where most of the acreage is in pintos, is estimated at 2.0 million bags, almost a third larger than the relatively low level of a year earlier, but 11 percent below the 1946-55 average. Production in the Northwest is estimated at 4.9 million bags, moderately above both a year earlier and average. In Idaho, where Great Northerns, pintos, and small reds are the most important classes, expected production is down moderately from 1956 and substantially below the 1946-55 average.

Prospective production in the Northeast, and moderately below average. In Michigan, which had a large surplus of pea beans from the 1956 crop, production, and moderately below average. In Michigan, which had a large surplus of pea beans from the 1956 crop, production this year is estimated at 3.9 million bags compared with 5.4 million in 1956. Production in New York State, where red kidney is the main class, promises to be about 1.1 million bags, substantially below both last year and average. The October 1 estimate of total production in California, at 4.0 million bags is about the same as in 1956, and moderately below average. Production of large limas is expected to be about the same as a year earlier, but substantially below average; output of baby limas is down sharply from both a year earlier and average levels. Production of other beans in California, mainly blackeye, pink, and small white is estimated at 2.7 million bags, 9 percent larger than last year and 18 percent above the 1946-55 average.

Average Support Prices for 1957 Crop Beans the Same as for 1956 Crop

Support prices for most individual classes of 1957 crop beans were lowered 4 to 9 cents per 100-pounds from 1956 crop levels. However, because of the expected shifts in production toward classes with a higher level of support and a 21 cent boost for Small and Flat Small White Beans, the national average support price remains $6.31 per 100-pounds, the same as for the 1956 crop.

The following support rates will apply to the various classes of 1957 crop dry beans (U. S. No. 1 quality per 100-pounds): Pintos $5.59 to $6.09, depending on area; Great Northerns $6.19 to $6.69; pea and medium white $6.54 to $7.04; small white and flat small white $6.92; red kidney $8.10; Pink $6.72; small red $6.77 to $6.87; large lima $9.67; and baby lima $4.92 per 100-pounds. Premiums for U. S. Choice, Hand picked, and U. S. Extra No. 1 beans will be 10 cents per hundredweight, except for pea beans on which the premium will be 25 cents. Discounts for U. S. No. 2 beans will be 25 cents per hundredweight.

Prices for 1957 Crop Beans Expected to Average Moderately Higher Than Those of a Year Earlier

Domestic demand for dry edible beans is expected to be about the same in the 1957-58 season as a year earlier. But fewer beans may be exported than in 1956-57, when large quantities moved abroad under special Government

export programs. The way prices for each class compare with last season will depend on the relative supply-demand situation. For example, pinto and black-eye beans are likely to be lower, and pea, baby lima, and red kidney beans higher in price than last season. However, with smaller supplies, better balance by classes, and the same national average support rate, overall prices received by growers in the 1957-58 marketing season are expected to average moderately higher than those of the previous season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

1957 Crop Down Sharply From 1956 but Substantially Above Average

Supplies of dry field peas available for distribution in the 1957-58 season are substantially smaller than the large supplies of last season. Stocks at the beginning of the current year were much larger than a year earlier, but the 1957 production was cut sharply. Total supplies appear to be materially above the 1949-55 average, but moderately to substantially smaller than the heavy supplies of last season.

Production of dry peas in 1957 is estimated at 3.3 million 100-pound bags, more than a fourth smaller than the large 1956 crop, but still 12 percent above the 1949-55 average. Most of the reduction from 1956 was the result of big cutbacks in acreages in Idaho and Washington, the principal producing states. In these states, wet weather at planting time was a big factor in the reductions. Acreage was reported down 30 percent in both Idaho and Washington. If weather is more normal, farmers may be inclined to plant a larger acreage in 1958. But to avoid the risk of continued surplus supplies in 1958-59, growers would do well to hold 1958 acreage near or below the 1957 level.

Prices Likely to Average Higher Than in Late Part of 1956-57 Season

Total domestic demand for dry peas is expected to be about the same this season as last, but exports are likely to be smaller than a year earlier when the European crop was severely damaged by adverse weather. Thus, the smaller supplies appear more than ample to meet domestic plus anticipated export requirements.

During the early part of the 1957-58 season, prices have been substantially below the relatively favorable levels of a year earlier, when strong export demand kept prices from slumping, despite heavy supplies. Prices received by farmers in mid-September averaged $3.36 per hundredweight, $1.33 less than a year earlier. Barring an unusually large export demand, prices this season are expected to continue at fairly low levels.

CONSUMPTION OF POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS AND DRY PEAS BY REGIONS, URBANIZATION AND FAMILY INCOME, SPRING OF 1955 1/

Households in the North Central Region reported a higher rate of consumption of potatoes (fresh equivalent) in the spring of 1955 than any other section of the country. The Northeast showed the second highest consumption per person and the South the lowest. On the other hand, households in the South reported the highest rates of consumption for sweetpotatoes, dry beans, and dry peas. This was due partly to the relatively large proportion of farm families in the South , to lower average incomes in that region, and probably to long established eating habits.

Persons in farm households in the United States used more potatoes (fresh equivalent) than those in non-farm households. This relationship held in all regions except the South, where rural non-farm dwellers reported the highest rate. The higher rate of use reported by most farm households was the result of a relatively high rate of consumption of potatoes in the fresh form. Use of home-produced potatoes contributed to the higher rate. As mich might be expected, farm families in each region used less frozen potatoes and less potato chips than non-farm families. Farm households for the country as a whole, also reported the highest consumption rate for dry beans and dry peas, but urban dwellers used more sweetpotatoes per person during the week of the survey.

Consumption of frozen potatoes and potato chips increased as income increased. For the United States, the overall consumption of potatoes (fresh equivalent) was lowest in families earning less than $2,000 per year. In households with family of incomes of $2,000 and over however there appeared to be little change in potato consumption with changes in income. But this was not consistent for the different regions. In all regions except the South, rate of consumption was highest in households with family incomes of less than $4,000 per year and somewhat lower in the higher income groups. In the South consumption tended to be highest in households with family incomes of $4,000 and over.

Consumption of dry beans and dry peas tended to decrease as family income increased. Although the relationship was not consistent among all income groups, use of sweetpotatoes per person was also less in families with incomes of $4,000 and more than in families with lower incomes.

1/ Data for this article based on "Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Northeast, North Central Region, South and West," 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report. Nos. 1-5. Single copies available on request from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These are highlights on potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, from reports on a household food consumption survey recently published by the Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.1/ The reports contain data on consumption of the above, among more than 200 food items. The information was obtained by personal interviews with a nationwide random sample of 6,000 households. Information was obtained on consumption for the week preceding the interview, which was conducted in April-June 1955. Data do not include food eaten in restaurants or used in institutional feeding.

Because of differences in size of households, the food consumption data obtained in the survey have been converted to consumption per person. This was done by dividing the consumption per household by the average size of the household, calculated in terms of one person being equivalent to 21 meals eaten at home in the week reported. Also, in order to permit comparisons of overall potato consumption, frozen potatoes and potato chips, shown in actual pounds in the appropriate columns of the table, were converted to the fresh equivalent basis. These fresh equivalents were then added to the fresh potatoes to give total potatoes (fresh equivalent). Similarly, canned beans, shown in actual pounds in the table, were converted to a dry basis. These dry equivalents were then added to dry beans to give total beans (dry equivalent).

Regional Differences

Households in the North Central Region reported a higher consumption of potatoes per person than any other part of the country (table 2). The combined usage of fresh and processed potatoes (fresh equivalent) in this region was about a fifth higher per person than the United States average, and more than 50 percent above the South which showed the lowest rate. The consumption rate in the Northeast and the West was about an eighth and almost a fourth, respectively, lower than in the North Central Region.

The high overall rate of consumption in the North Central Region was due primarily to the larger use of potatoes in the fresh form, although the use of processed potatoes, particularly potato chips was also relatively high. For all households in the region, use of potato chips was about two-thirds higher than the United States average, and half again as large as the West, which had the second highest rate of use. On the other hand, the use of frozen potatoes in the North Central Region was about in line with the national average, slightly lower than in the West and a little less than half of the Northeast.

The South not only reported the lowest overall rate of consumption of potatoes (fresh equivalent), but use in each form--fresh, frozen and chips--was below the national average and less than any other region. The use of frozen potatoes, mainly frozen french fries, was particularly low in the South, amounting to less than a fourth the national rate, and consumption of potato chips was less than half the United States average.

Table 2.--Use of Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Dry Peas per 100 persons, by Region and Urbanization, United States, one week in April-June 1955 1/

Item	Potatoes				Sweet-potatoes	Dry Beans 3/			Dry Peas 3/
	Fresh	Frozen (actual)	Chips (actual)	Total fresh equivalent 2/		Dry	Canned (actual)	Total dry equivalent 2/	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Northeast									
All families	185.00	2.50	3.12	203.48	5.00	4.38	8.75	7.09	0.94
Nonfarm families	178.55	2.84	3.15	197.97	5.05	4.10	8.52	6.74	---
Urban	165.70	3.24	2.91	185.12	5.50	3.24	8.41	5.85	---
Rural nonfarm	217.01	1.76	3.81	236.47	4.11	6.45	9.38	9.36	---
Farm families	309.50	.50	2.75	321.70	5.75	6.50	9.75	9.52	---
North Central									
All families	205.44	1.21	6.04	232.50	3.63	6.04	9.37	8.94	0.30
Nonfarm families	192.21	1.25	6.54	221.37	4.05	5.30	9.66	8.29	---
Urban	180.00	1.56	6.87	211.22	4.69	4.38	9.38	7.29	---
Rural nonfarm	219.08	.61	5.85	243.94	2.15	7.38	9.85	10.43	---
Farm families	274.55	.25	3.82	290.43	2.80	10.43	9.16	13.27	---
South									
All families	143.18	.28	1.70	150.65	9.38	21.88	3.98	23.11	3.41
Nonfarm families	141.42	.30	1.77	149.22	9.47	20.42	4.14	21.70	3.25
Urban	125.40	.32	2.54	136.33	10.16	14.60	4.13	15.88	3.49
Rural nonfarm	161.33	.27	1.33	167.30	8.27	27.47	4.27	28.79	3.20
Farm families	150.47	*	.47	152.35	8.53	27.49	2.84	28.37	3.32
West									
All families	159.05	1.27	4.13	178.62	2.86	12.70	6.98	14.86	0.63
Nonfarm families	151.62	1.62	4.22	172.39	2.92	12.34	6.82	14.45	---
Urban	138.49	1.31	3.95	157.43	3.62	11.51	6.25	13.45	---
Rural nonfarm	195.33	1.56	4.36	216.51	.93	14.95	7.79	17.36	---
Farm families	229.20	.00	3.65	243.80	1.22	14.11	8.27	16.67	---
United States									
All families	174.77	1.20	3.60	192.05	5.71	11.41	7.21	13.65	1.50
Nonfarm families	168.42	1.55	3.71	186.98	5.88	10.22	7.43	12.52	1.55
Urban	156.55	1.92	4.15	177.76	6.07	7.35	7.35	9.63	1.60
Rural nonfarm	193.37	.86	3.46	209.27	4.90	16.14	7.49	18.46	1.44
Farm families	216.42	*	2.21	225.26	5.64	18.14	6.13	20.04	1.72

1/ Reported in Household Food Consumption Survey conducted by USDA. Data are for items used at home, restaurant meals are excluded. A "person" is calculated on the basis of a standard 21-meal week.

2/ Fresh plus the calculated fresh equivalent of processed; used conversion factor of 2.4 for frozen potatoes; 4.0 for potato chips; and 0.31 for canned beans.

3/ Does not include beans or peas used in soups.

* Less than .005.

Although this article is not a cross-commodity study, it seems apparent that the South depends less upon potatoes for "starchy type" dishes than other sections of the country. Of the other items included in this analysis, households in the South use more sweetpotatoes, dry beans and dry peas than families in other regions. Sweetpotato consumption per person was two-thirds higher in the South than in the country as a whole, and about three times as high as in the West, which reported the lowest rate; two and a half times as high as in the North Central Region and almost twice as high as in the Northeast. The higher rate of use in the South may be due largely to the more widespread production in that area, and the fact that most southerners are accustomed to sweetpotatoes as a part of the diet. Dry bean and dry pea consumption was also much higher in the South than in other regions. Dry bean consumption per person was almost twice as high in the South as the national average, while consumption of dry peas was more than twice as high. The high rate of bean consumption in the South was due to the larger use of beans in the dry form, as use of canned beans was much lower than in any other region. The West, one of the main areas of production, showed the second highest rate of consumption of dry beans, while the Northeast ranked second in pea consumption. The high rates of dry bean and pea consumption in the South were due in part to lower average income in that region and to established eating habits. Some of the differences also appeared to be associated with differences in extent of urbanization.

Consumption by Urbanization

Persons in farm households reported a higher rate of potato consumption (fresh equivalent) than those in non-farm households (table 2). Use of potatoes per person in farm households in the United States was a fifth higher than in non-farm households. In the United States and in each region, except the South, farm households used more potatoes than either urban or rural nonfarm. The higher overall rate of consumption in farm families resulted from a greater use of potatoes in the fresh form. Use from home production contributed to the higher rate. As might be expected, farm families in each region used less frozen potatoes and less potato chips than non-farm families. Urban families in the United States reported the highest usage of both frozen potatoes and potato chips. But this relationship was not consistent in all regions. Rural non-farm households in the Northeast used more potato chips per person than urban dwellers while in the West the rural non-farm group used more of both frozen potatoes and potato chips.

Unlike potatoes, sweetpotatoes showed the highest consumption rate in urban households. Use per person in the United States was about a fourth higher in urban than in rural non-farm households, and somewhat higher than in farm households. Urban dwellers, in each region except the Northeast reported a higher rate of consumption than any other group. In the South particularly, this may have been due to the timing of the survey. By spring, supplies stored on many farms for home or local use have been exhausted, sweetpotatoes are not readily available in many rural areas, and shipped in supplies are fairly expensive.

Table 3.--Use of Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Dry Peas per 100 persons, by Region and Family Income, United States, one week in April-June 1955 1/

Item	Potatoes				Sweet potatoes	Dry Beans 3/			Dry peas 3/
	Fresh	Frozen (actual)	Chips (actual)	Total fresh equivalent 2/		Dry	Canned (actual)	Total dry equivalent 2/	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Northeast									
All families	185.00	2.50	3.12	203.48	5.00	4.38	8.75	7.09	0.94
Under $2,000	234.15	.70	1.06	240.07	5.28	9.86	9.86	12.92	---
$2,000-$3,999	203.53	1.97	3.55	222.46	4.83	5.45	9.77	8.48	---
$4,000-$5,999	175.74	3.09	2.81	194.40	3.36	3.43	9.43	6.36	---
$6,000 and over	165.57	3.27	3.16	186.06	6.64	3.05	7.04	5.23	---
North Central									
All families	205.44	1.21	6.04	232.50	3.63	6.04	9.37	8.94	0.30
Under $2,000	219.13	36	2.53	230.11	3.61	12.64	8.66	15.32	---
$2,000-$3,999	225.26	.45	5.29	247.50	6.90	6.81	9.16	9.66	---
$4,000-$5,999	201.24	.47	6.50	228.37	3.09	5.78	9.53	8.74	---
$6,000 and over	187.02	2.21	8.28	225.44	2.41	3.93	8.47	6.55	---
South									
All families	143.18	28	1.70	150.65	9.38	21.88	3.98	23.11	3.41
Under $2,000	136.71	.00	.55	138.91	7.40	29.86	2.74	30.71	4.93
$2,000-$3,999	136.50	.00	1.44	142.26	12.08	21.59	3.79	22.77	2.93
$4,000-$5,999	156.38	.81	2.51	168.36	8.71	17.94	3.99	19.18	1.45
$6,000 and over	132.67	.97	3.65	149.60	5.13	11.40	4.33	12.75	.74
West									
All families	159.05	1.27	4.13	178.62	2.86	12.70	6.98	14.86	0.63
Under $2,000	187.96	.00	4.01	204.00	.00	16.42	5.47	18.12	---
$2,000-$3,999	172.82	.18	3.04	185.41	.57	21.50	11.84	25.16	---
$4,000-$5,999	148.56	.98	3.44	164.67	2.07	10.55	5.18	12.15	---
$6,000 and over	147.32	2.71	5.76	176.86	5.07	6.02	5.09	7.60	---
United States									
All families	174.77	1.20	3.60	192.05	5.71	11.41	7.21	13.65	1.50
Under $2,000	166.26	*	1.21	171.10	6.08	23.70	4.86	25.21	3.34
$2,000-$3,999	183.23	.66	3.08	197.13	7.83	13.77	7.51	16.09	1.57
$4,000-$5,999	176.92	1.48	4.28	197.59	4.18	8.13	7.82	10.56	.75
$6,000 and over	166.61	3.58	5.61	197.64	4.52	5.20	6.92	7.35	.66

1/ Reported in Household Food Consumption Survey conducted by USDA. Data are for items used at home, restaurant meals are excluded. A "person" is calculated on the basis of a standard 21-meal week.

2/ Fresh plus the calculated fresh equivalent of processed; used conversion factor of 2.4 for frozen potatoes; 4.0 for potato chips; and 0.31 for canned beans.

3/ Does not include beans or peas used in soups.

* Less than .005.

Farm households in the United States reported the highest consumption per person for both dry beans and dry peas. In the South and West, however, rate of usage of dry beans was higher, and in the Northeast about as high in rural non-farm as in farm households. Urban families in all areas reported the lowest rate of consumption for dry beans. Rate of use by all urban households was only about half as high as for farm households. Dry pea consumption was very small for the country as a whole, but was somewhat larger in farm than in non-farm housholds. For regions other than the South, data are not shown by urbanization, because of the few families reporting use of dry peas.

Consumption by Income Groups

The Food Consumption reports referred to in footnote 1, divide the households into 4 to 9 income groups, depending on the sample count in each region and urbanization group. Some of the items in this study were used by few households during the week of the survey. Thus, in an attempt to obtain a representative number of observations in each group, for purposes of this article the households in all urbanizations combined have been divided into only 4 income groups based on money income of the family. But the number of observations in some cases is still relatively small and in a few cases insufficient to show a detailed breakdown.

For the country as a whole, including all urbanizations, persons in the lowest income group, family income of less than $2,000 per year, reported the lowest average rate of potato consumption (fresh equivalent, table 3). In households with family incomes of $2,000 and over, however there appeared to be little change in potato consumption with changes in income. The lower rate of consumption associated with the under $2,000 level of income appears to be due largely to the influence of the South. This is the only region in which reported consumption was lowest in the lowest income group. But the relatively low rate in the South together with a relatively high proportion of persons in the low income group, exerted considerable weight on the United States average. In the South about 26 percent of the families reported incomes of less than $2,000 compared with 12 percent in the North Central Region, and only 9 percent in the West. In all sections of the country except the South, rate of consumption was highest in households with family incomes of less than $4,000 per year, and somewhat lower in the higher income groups.

Consumption of frozen potatoes and potato chips per person tended to increase as income increased. For the country as a whole, consumption of potato chips was more than 4 times as high in households of $6,000 or more family income as in those with less than $2,000. Use of frozen potatoes also increased rapidly as family income increased.

There appeared to be no consistent relationship between family income and consumption of sweetpotatoes during the week of the survey. However, for the country as a whole consumption per person was considerably higher in households with family incomes of less than $4,000 than in those with incomes of $4,000 and over. Consumption of both dry beans and dry peas were highest in the lower income groups. For all households in the United States, use of dry beans per person was more than 3 times as high, and use of dry peas 5 times as high, in households with family incomes of less than $2,000 as in those with incomes of $6,000 and over. The inverse relationship between family income and use of dry beans was fairly consistent in the different regions. Except for the South few households reported the use of dry peas, so that for other regions no consumption figures are shown by income groups.

REVISED CONSUMPTION SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

Tables 4 through 9 of this issue of the Vegetable Situation present revised series of data on civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and dry field peas. The tables supersede those originally published in Agricultural Handbook No No. 62, entitled Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-1952. The latter publication will be revised and re-issued this fall. Because of a few generally minor revisions in data on fresh vegetables not marketed, particularly in 1953, those tables also supersede those published in the July 1957 issue of the Vegetable Situation.

The basic data from which tables 4 through 9 were computed have been revised in line with changes in production estimates indicated by the 1954 Census of Agriculture, a more inclusive adjustment for quantities of "minor vegetables" processed, which are reported in production estimates for fresh market; and a shift from a population series adjusted for underenumeration to the Bureau of the Census' unadjusted population series. The unadjusted population figure is a little smaller than the adjusted figure previously used and, except for other changes in the data, would raise the consumption figure by a little more than 1 percent. However, the net result of all revisions has been to lower the per capita consumption rate for fresh vegetables as a group, and to increase the rate for processed vegetables.

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Table 4.--Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1937-56

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.5	111.0	53.5	52.5	1.0	67.5	32.5	31.9	.6
1938	170.3	114.5	55.8	54.8	1.0	67.2	32.8	32.2	.6
1939	174.7	116.6	58.1	56.9	1.2	66.7	33.3	32.6	.7
1940	180.1	116.9	63.2	61.8	1.4	64.9	35.1	34.3	.8
1941	180.9	113.5	67.4	65.8	1.6	62.7	37.3	36.4	.9
1942	193.0	118.3	74.7	72.1	2.6	61.3	38.7	37.4	1.3
1943	186.9	116.4	70.5	68.8	1.7	62.3	37.7	36.8	.9
1944	195.6	123.5	72.1	68.3	3.8	63.1	36.9	34.9	2.0
1945	222.0	133.8	88.2	83.8	4.4	60.3	39.7	37.7	2.0
1946	224.7	129.9	94.8	90.1	4.7	57.8	42.2	40.1	2.1
1947	206.8	122.4	84.4	78.2	6.2	59.2	40.8	37.8	3.0
1948	200.3	123.0	77.3	70.2	7.1	61.4	38.6	35.0	3.6
1949	194.4	115.8	78.6	71.6	7.0	59.6	40.4	36.8	3.6
1950	200.2	114.6	85.6	77.9	7.7	57.2	42.8	38.9	3.9
1951	201.8	111.6	90.2	80.3	9.9	55.3	44.7	39.8	4.9
1952	201.6	111.0	90.6	78.4	12.2	55.1	44.9	38.9	6.0
1953	201.8	108.3	93.5	81.0	12.5	53.7	46.3	40.1	6.2
1954	198.8	107.3	91.5	77.9	13.6	54.0	46.0	39.2	6.8
1955	202.1	104.6	97.5	82.2	15.3	51.7	48.3	40.7	7.6
1956 3/	204.3	104.0	100.3	83.2	17.1	50.9	49.1	40.7	8.4

1/ Excluding melons.

2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables 1/, United States, calendar years 1937-56

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis																			
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Asparagus																				
Fresh	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7
Canned	.70	.61	.77	.82	.82	.92	.83	.85	.48	1.31	.77	.94	.86	.88	.94	.87	1.03	.99	.88	1.00
Frozen	.06	.11	.06	.10	.11	.08	.12	.21	.28	.25	.23	.29	.25	.25	.26	.30	.32	.33	.31	.32
Beans, lima 2/																				
Fresh	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
Canned	.48	.48	.55	.72	.78	.80	.60	.33	.47	.49	.48	.53	.52	.83	.70	.66	.66	.70	.72	.75
Frozen	.24	.20	.25	.30	.24	.54	.32	.38	.37	.60	.83	.84	1.09	1.14	1.22	1.59	1.62	1.47	1.59	1.64
Beans, snap																				
Fresh	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.9
Canned	1.29	1.50	1.55	1.70	1.68	1.93	1.94	2.12	2.44	2.39	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.49	2.36	2.51	2.58	2.67	2.93	3.02
Frozen	.06	.06	.05	.05	.09	.13	.07	.20	.25	.25	.33	.37	.36	.45	.57	.67	.72	.81	.84	.91
Broccoli																				
Fresh	.7	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.6	.5	.6
Frozen	.02	.02	.02	.01	.04	.05	.04	.04	.12	.17	.16	.23	.29	.29	.41	.58	.58	.63	.72	.70
Cabbage																				
Fresh	17.8	19.8	16.4	18.5	16.2	18.9	17.0	19.8	20.5	17.7	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.3	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.6	11.2	12.6
Canned 3/	1.83	2.43	2.62	2.68	2.95	2.77	2.39	.85	1.36	3.01	3.14	1.48	2.56	2.43	2.98	2.55	2.50	2.53	2.43	2.38
Corn 4/																				
Fresh	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.3
Canned	9.85	10.21	10.85	11.31	12.05	14.09	13.57	12.71	14.13	15.83	14.80	12.60	12.36	13.20	12.37	12.27	13.12	13.22	13.48	13.47
Frozen	.13	.09	.16	.20	.17	.28	.10	.46	.54	.63	1.03	.97	.94	.88	1.28	1.63	1.86	1.79	2.13	2.77
Cucumbers																				
Fresh	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7
Canned 5/	2.01	2.24	2.21	2.11	2.47	2.79	2.45	2.19	2.26	2.86	3.19	3.35	3.18	3.28	3.06	3.62	3.86	3.87	3.84	3.77
Peas, green 2/																				
Fresh	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3
Canned	7.76	8.18	8.39	9.26	10.38	10.73	9.86	8.89	12.06	12.82	9.84	9.78	8.96	9.16	9.00	8.63	8.33	8.26	8.07	8.17
Frozen	.41	.42	.62	.58	.89	1.16	.75	1.59	1.76	1.69	2.29	2.55	2.10	2.43	2.85	3.35	3.52	3.92	3.78	4.21
Spinach																				
Fresh	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
Canned	.88	.81	.81	.98	.81	1.14	.76	1.25	.99	1.45	1.01	.91	1.01	.84	1.08	.93	.91	.68	.83	.94
Frozen	.03	.04	.02	.07	.02	.23	.20	.32	.48	.36	.40	.56	.52	.68	.91	.90	.94	.94	1.04	1.01
Tomatoes																				
Fresh	12.8	13.8	14.1	13.3	13.1	14.0	14.1	14.4	16.1	15.4	13.9	13.9	13.5	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.8	11.9
Canned 6/	25.35	26.09	26.35	28.71	30.42	33.12	31.95	34.42	43.98	43.43	37.07	32.59	34.05	37.62	40.98	38.65	40.24	37.95	41.25	42.29

1/ Data for processed vegetables include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk, and exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, baby foods, and vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash. 2/ "In-pod" basis. 3/ Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. 4/ "Cut" basis. 5/ Pickles, canned and bulk. 6/ Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Data for the processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition), with the following exceptions: frozen broccoli, 1.333 beginning 1948; Brussels sprouts, 1.282 beginning 1937.

Table 6.--Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-56 1/

Year	Vegetables																									Melons			Total vegetables and melons
	Leafy, green, and yellow															Other													
	Tomatoes	Artichokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total	Beets	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Garlic	Onions and shallots 2/	Minor	Total	Total vegetables	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Total melons	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919	10.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.0	3/	0.1	17.3	2.2	0.1	5.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	4.0	35.1	0.8	1.1	5.2	2.9	2.7	0.3	4/	11.7	6.0	30.7	76.6	15.7	9.1	24.8	101.4
1920	11.1	.1	.6	.2	3.0	3/	.1	27.3	2.4	.1	7.4	.4	1.3	1.0	5.1	49.0	.8	1.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	.4	0.1	14.3	7.4	34.9	95.0	22.6	9.2	31.8	126.8
1921	9.9	.1	.5	.2	3.1	3/	.1	18.5	2.5	.1	7.0	.6	1.3	1.3	4.7	40.0	.8	1.2	5.6	2.5	2.6	.5	.1	12.2	6.8	32.3	82.2	25.5	9.4	34.9	117.1
1922	11.7	.2	.5	.2	3.1	3/	.1	23.0	2.8	.1	8.0	.7	1.3	1.5	5.2	46.7	.8	1.3	5.5	2.4	3.1	.4	.1	13.0	7.8	34.4	92.8	27.5	9.8	37.3	130.1
1923	11.6	.2	.6	.2	3.4	3/	.1	19.5	3.0	.2	8.4	.9	1.4	1.7	4.8	44.4	.8	1.5	5.8	2.3	2.8	.4	.1	13.2	7.2	34.1	90.1	20.1	9.0	29.1	119.2
1924	11.9	.4	.7	.2	3.6	3/	.1	24.0	3.1	.1	9.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	5.4	51.6	1.1	1.3	6.2	2.8	3.2	.4	.1	13.8	8.5	37.4	100.9	25.7	10.0	35.7	136.6
1925	12.6	.4	.8	.3	3.6	3/	.1	22.0	3.0	.1	10.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	5.2	50.2	1.1	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.4	.4	.2	13.7	8.5	38.5	101.3	24.2	10.2	34.4	135.7
1926	10.6	.5	1.0	.2	3.5	3/	.1	22.2	3.4	.2	10.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	5.3	52.0	.9	2.4	6.1	3.1	3.1	.3	.2	13.4	8.5	38.0	100.6	26.5	9.9	36.4	137.0
1927	12.3	.4	1.0	.3	3.7	3/	.1	23.1	4.1	.2	11.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	5.5	55.6	1.2	1.8	6.2	3.1	3.2	.4	.1	13.5	8.6	38.1	106.0	20.7	10.1	30.8	136.8
1928	12.0	.3	1.1	.2	3.8	3/	.1	19.8	4.0	.2	12.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	4.8	52.5	1.4	2.0	7.4	3.4	3.2	.3	.1	13.4	8.5	39.7	104.2	20.1	10.5	30.6	134.8
1929	13.5	.3	1.0	.3	4.5	0.1	.1	21.0	5.9	.2	13.2	2.3	1.3	2.6	4.9	57.7	1.7	2.5	8.5	3.4	3.0	.4	.1	12.5	9.3	41.4	112.6	21.4	10.7	32.1	144.7
1930	12.9	.3	1.2	.4	4.5	.2	.1	18.4	6.1	.2	12.8	2.6	1.5	2.4	5.5	56.2	1.7	2.3	8.6	4.1	3.1	.4	.2	13.0	9.4	42.8	111.9	23.2	9.8	33.0	144.9
1931	12.4	.3	1.3	.5	4.8	.3	.1	19.4	5.4	.1	12.3	2.3	1.6	2.8	5.9	57.1	1.7	2.7	7.6	4.4	2.8	.4	.1	10.1	9.0	38.8	108.3	22.2	10.6	32.8	141.1
1932	13.5	.2	1.4	.6	4.5	.3	.2	19.2	5.4	.3	11.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	5.6	55.4	1.5	2.6	7.6	5.2	2.3	.4	.2	11.0	9.1	39.9	108.8	18.2	8.9	27.1	135.9
1933	12.5	.2	1.3	.5	5.1	.4	.2	17.1	5.3	.2	11.0	2.7	1.7	2.3	4.7	52.7	1.5	2.5	7.4	5.4	2.2	.4	.1	11.4	8.4	39.3	104.5	17.6	7.7	25.3	129.8
1934	13.5	.3	1.4	.5	5.1	.5	.2	22.6	6.0	.1	11.9	2.3	1.4	2.5	5.8	60.6	1.8	2.4	7.5	5.8	2.3	.4	.1	11.4	9.4	41.1	115.2	17.8	7.8	25.6	140.8
1935	14.0	.3	1.2	.6	4.9	.6	.2	19.6	5.9	.1	11.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	6.2	57.8	1.5	2.4	6.6	5.7	2.5	.4	.1	11.0	9.2	39.4	111.2	18.7	8.5	27.2	138.4
1936	12.6	.3	1.4	.8	4.4	.6	.2	17.9	6.2	.2	12.5	2.5	1.7	2.7	5.5	56.9	1.6	2.7	7.3	5.8	2.2	.5	.2	13.3	9.4	43.0	112.5	17.6	8.8	26.4	138.9
1937	12.8	.2	1.2	.7	4.0	.7	.2	17.8	6.4	.2	12.6	2.3	1.8	2.6	5.7	56.4	1.7	3.1	7.8	5.1	2.1	.4	.2	12.0	9.4	41.8	111.0	18.8	10.0	28.8	139.8
1938	13.8	.3	1.1	.8	4.8	.7	.2	19.8	7.0	.2	11.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	6.2	59.1	1.8	2.9	8.0	5.2	2.4	.5	.1	10.9	9.8	41.6	114.5	17.7	9.5	27.2	141.7
1939	14.1	.3	1.3	.9	5.0	.8	.3	16.4	7.4	.3	13.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	5.3	58.7	1.7	3.3	8.3	5.1	2.4	.5	.2	12.6	9.7	43.8	116.6	15.8	9.6	25.4	142.0
1940	13.3	.2	1.5	.8	5.0	.6	.3	18.5	7.7	.2	13.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	5.4	60.1	1.7	3.5	8.2	5.6	2.3	.4	.1	11.7	10.0	43.5	116.9	17.4	9.1	26.5	143.4
1941	13.1	.2	1.5	.8	4.6	.7	.2	16.2	7.6	.3	13.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	5.1	57.4	1.6	2.6	8.8	6.2	2.3	.5	.2	11.0	9.8	43.0	113.5	15.1	9.4	24.5	138.0
1942	14.0	.3	1.3	.7	4.9	.6	.2	18.9	8.0	.2	13.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	5.9	60.6	1.4	2.7	7.9	6.7	2.2	.4	.2	12.3	9.9	43.7	118.3	14.5	8.0	22.5	140.8
1943	14.1	.2	1.2	.6	5.3	.7	.2	17.0	11.1	.3	14.5	1.6	1.4	2.3	5.8	62.2	1.3	2.6	7.0	6.3	1.7	.4	.1	10.9	9.8	40.1	116.4	13.8	7.9	21.7	138.1
1944	14.4	.3	1.2	.6	4.7	1.0	.2	19.8	9.9	.3	16.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	5.3	65.4	1.2	3.1	7.4	6.7	1.8	.5	.2	12.7	10.1	43.7	123.5	18.4	9.6	28.0	151.5
1945	16.1	.2	1.1	.6	4.8	.9	.2	20.5	11.7	.3	17.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	6.1	69.8	1.1	3.5	8.2	7.9	2.5	.6	.2	13.4	10.5	47.9	133.8	19.5	10.2	29.7	163.5
1946	15.4	.2	1.1	.7	4.7	1.0	.2	17.7	9.6	.3	19.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	4.7	65.1	1.5	3.6	9.1	7.7	2.9	.6	.3	13.4	10.3	49.4	129.9	19.4	11.2	30.6	160.5
1947	13.9	.2	1.1	.6	4.0	1.0	.3	17.0	8.7	.3	19.4	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.5	64.0	1.3	3.3	7.9	7.7	2.5	.4	.2	12.6	8.6	44.5	122.4	18.1	9.9	28.0	150.4
1948	13.9	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.6	9.3	.2	18.7	.9	2.2	1.7	6.7	63.2	1.3	3.4	8.5	8.7	2.7	.5	.2	11.8	8.8	45.9	123.0	17.5	9.8	27.3	150.3
1949	13.5	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.1	14.7	8.5	.3	17.9	.8	2.3	2.0	5.5	58.8	1.2	3.1	8.2	7.6	2.5	.4	.2	11.3	9.0	43.5	115.8	17.9	8.9	26.8	142.6
1950	12.9	.2	.9	.5	3.9	1.0	.1	14.3	8.8	.3	18.6	.7	2.2	1.7	5.3	58.5	1.1	3.0	8.4	7.7	2.4	.4	.2	11.3	8.7	43.2	114.6	15.8	9.1	24.9	139.5
1951	13.3	.2	.8	.5	3.8	.7	.2	13.3	8.0	.3	18.5	.6	2.1	1.6	4.4	55.0	.9	2.8	8.8	7.6	2.5	.4	.2	11.4	8.7	43.3	111.6	17.2	8.9	26.1	137.7
1952	13.1	.2	.8	.4	3.4	.8	.1	12.8	7.9	.3	19.8	.5	2.1	1.5	3.9	54.5	1.0	2.6	8.6	7.8	2.6	.5	.2	11.3	8.8	43.4	111.0	17.1	8.6	25.7	136.7
1953	12.8	.2	.8	.4	3.5	.7	.1	12.7	7.8	.3	19.6	.4	2.0	1.4	4.4	54.3	.9	2.4	8.6	7.8	2.6	.4	.2	10.9	7.4	41.2	108.3	19.0	9.2	28.2	136.5
1954	12.9	.2	.7	.4	3.3	.6	.1	12.6	7.6	.2	19.5	.4	2.1	1.1	4.9	53.7	.8	2.2	8.7	8.5	2.8	.4	.2	10.7	6.4	40.7	107.3	19.3	9.6	28.9	136.2
1955	12.8	.2	.7	.3	3.4	.5	.1	11.2	7.2	.2	19.9	.4	2.0	1.0	4.1	51.2	.8	2.2	8.6	8.3	2.8	.4	.3	10.4	6.8	40.6	104.6	20.0	9.2	29.2	133.8
1956 5/	11.9	.2	.7	.3	2.9	.6	.2	12.6	7.3	.2	20.1	.3	1.9	1.1	3.4	51.8	.7	2.5	8.6	8.3	2.7	.4	.2	11.1	5.8	40.3	104.0	18.8	8.6	27.4	131.4

1/ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Minor vegetables on basis of carlot shipment data estimated to be 43 percent "leafy, green and yellow" 1919-49, then increasing each year to 55 percent in 1955 and thereafter. Civilian consumption only, 1941 to date.

2/ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots in each year beginning 1929. In earlier years shallots are included in minor vegetables.

3/ Included in minor vegetables.

4/ Less than 0.05 pound.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 7 .- Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption 1909-56 1/

(Net canned weight)

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables 2/							Tomato products 2/					Other vegetables 2/						Total
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and chili sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices 3/	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweet-potatoes	Other 4/	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	6.0	---	---	----	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	5.4	15.3
1910	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	5.1	14.5
1911	---	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	---	---	5.5	15.6
1912	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	---	---	6.6	18.7
1913	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	---	---	---	6.9	19.8
1914	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	6.8	19.2
1915	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	6.3	18.0
1916	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	5.9	16.1
1917	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	7.1	18.9
1918	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	---	---	---	8.9	22.3
1919	---	---	0.9	---	2.8	---	---	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	1.6	1.4	---	4.6	21.3
1920	0.4	---	.8	---	3.0	0.2	0.4	5.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	4.0	1.2	.8	0.3	2.1	18.5
1921	.3	---	.5	---	2.8	.2	.3	4.4	---	---	---	---	.2	3.8	1.2	.9	.3	2.0	16.9
1922	.3	0.1	.6	---	2.9	.2	.6	4.5	---	---	---	---	.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	.3	1.2	17.1
1923	.4	.1	.7	---	3.6	.3	.8	5.8	---	---	---	---	.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	.3	2.5	21.5
1924	.4	.1	.9	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.1	---	0.2	0.6	---	.3	3.4	1.3	2.1	.3	2.1	23.0
1925	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.6	.4	.6	7.0	---	.4	.7	---	.5	3.8	1.5	1.5	.3	2.5	25.7
1926	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.8	2.1	.4	.7	---	.4	4.4	2.5	1.3	.2	---	25.9
1927	.4	.1	1.0	---	4.2	.4	.7	5.4	1.8	.3	.6	---	.3	3.9	1.4	1.6	.2	---	22.3
1928	.5	.1	1.3	---	4.1	.5	1.0	5.5	1.7	.3	.6	---	.3	3.7	1.2	2.0	.2	---	23.0
1929	.5	.2	1.7	---	4.4	.8	1.3	5.9	1.8	.3	.6	---	.4	3.9	1.8	2.0	.2	.1	25.9
1930	.4	.2	2.0	---	4.6	.6	.8	6.6	1.8	.4	1.0	0.2	.6	4.2	1.8	2.3	.1	.8	28.4
1931	.4	.3	1.7	---	4.1	.4	.6	5.8	1.7	.2	.8	.6	.6	3.8	1.8	2.4	.1	---	25.3
1932	.4	.2	1.3	0.1	3.2	.4	.5	5.2	1.6	.2	.5	1.1	.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	.1	.3	22.1
1933	.5	.2	1.1	.1	3.2	.5	.6	5.4	1.5	.4	.6	1.1	.3	3.1	1.6	1.7	.1	---	22.0
1934	.5	.2	1.3	.2	3.6	.5	.8	5.4	1.5	.4	.7	1.1	.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	.1	.5	23.3
1935	.4	.3	1.4	.2	4.0	.3	.8	5.7	1.6	.5	.8	1.6	.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	.1	.3	26.2
1936	.5	.3	1.5	.2	4.3	.4	.9	5.8	1.6	.5	.8	2.4	.5	4.1	2.0	1.4	.1	.4	27.7
1937	.5	.3	1.8	.2	4.6	.5	1.0	5.6	1.7	.5	.8	3.0	.6	3.9	2.1	1.4	.1	.8	29.4
1938	.5	.3	2.0	.2	4.9	.4	.9	5.9	1.8	.7	.7	2.8	.6	4.0	2.3	1.9	.1	1.1	31.1
1939	.6	.4	2.1	.2	5.0	.6	.9	5.8	2.1	.7	.6	2.7	.7	4.3	2.2	2.0	.1	.8	31.8
1940	.6	.5	2.3	.3	5.5	.7	1.1	5.9	2.5	.8	.7	3.0	.8	4.5	2.2	2.1	.2	.7	34.4
1941	.6	.6	2.3	.4	6.2	.6	.9	6.0	2.5	.9	.6	3.7	.9	4.8	2.5	2.3	.3	.8	36.9
1942	.7	.6	2.6	.3	6.4	.6	1.2	6.2	2.4	1.1	.8	4.4	1.2	5.6	2.8	2.1	.2	.5	39.7
1943	.6	.4	2.6	.2	5.9	.6	.8	5.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	1.1	5.4	2.5	1.8	.3	.7	37.0
1944	.6	.2	2.9	.3	5.3	.5	1.4	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.9	1.0	5.0	2.2	.7	.3	.7	34.4
1945	.4	.3	3.3	.4	7.2	.4	1.1	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	7.0	1.4	5.6	2.3	1.0	.3	1.2	43.2
1946	1.0	.4	3.3	.6	7.6	.6	1.6	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	5.2	1.4	6.3	2.9	2.3	.7	.8	46.8
1947	.6	.3	2.7	.4	5.9	.6	1.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.2	5.8	3.3	2.4	.5	.9	40.5
1948	.7	.4	2.8	.4	5.8	.6	1.0	4.4	2.2	2.3	.5	4.2	1.2	5.0	3.4	1.1	.3	1.6	37.9
1949	.6	.4	3.0	.3	5.3	.5	1.1	4.7	2.5	2.2	.6	4.5	1.0	4.9	3.4	2.0	.5	1.6	39.1
1950	.7	.6	3.4	.4	5.4	.6	.9	5.1	2.7	2.5	.7	5.0	1.2	5.2	3.4	1.9	.7	1.7	42.1
1951	.7	.5	3.2	.3	5.4	.6	1.2	4.9	2.5	3.4	.8	4.7	1.6	4.9	3.2	2.3	.4	1.6	42.2
1952	.7	.5	3.4	.4	5.1	.7	1.0	4.1	2.7	2.7	.9	5.1	1.4	4.8	3.7	2.0	.8	2.0	42.0
1953	.8	.5	3.5	.4	5.0	.6	1.0	4.5	2.7	2.9	.8	5.4	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.9	.7	2.1	43.3
1954	.7	.5	3.6	.4	4.9	.7	.7	4.6	2.7	2.7	.5	5.1	1.4	5.2	4.0	2.0	.6	1.6	41.9
1955	.7	.5	4.0	.4	4.8	.7	.9	4.5	3.0	3.3	.7	4.8	1.3	5.3	3.9	1.9	.8	2.0	43.5
1956 5/	.8	.5	4.1	.5	4.9	.7	1.0	4.7	3.2	3.2	.9	4.6	1.5	5.3	3.8	1.8	.8	1.6	43.9

1/ Excludes soups and baby food. In years 1909-42 calendar-year data are derived from pack-year data by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved. Civilian consumption, beginning 1941. 2/ Minor vegetables and, in earlier years, items not shown separately are included in "other". 3/ Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. 4/ Computed as a residual; includes miscellaneous greens, pimientos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1937-56 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables											Other vegetables					Total 3/
	Asparagus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Carrots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Spinach	Other 2/	Cauliflower	Corn, cut basis	Succotash	Rhubarb	Potato products	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1937	0.03	0.05	0.11	4/	0.15	4/	4/	0.01	4/	0.02	4/	4/	0.03	5/	5/	5/	0.40
1938	.05	.05	.09	4/	.15	4/	0.01	.02	4/	.02	4/	4/	.02	5/	5/	5/	.41
1939	.03	.04	.11	4/	.22	0.01	.01	.02	4/	.01	0.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.50
1940	.05	.04	.13	4/	.21	4/	.01	.01	0.01	.04	.01	0.01	.05	5/	5/	5/	.57
1941	.05	.07	.11	0.01	.32	4/	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.67
1942	.04	.10	.24	.01	.41	.01	.02	.03	.02	.13	.01	.01	.07	5/	5/	5/	1.10
1943	.06	.05	.14	4/	.27	.01	.03	.03	.02	.11	4/	4/	.02	5/	4/	5/	.74
1944	.11	.16	.17	.03	.56	.02	.07	.03	.05	.18	.06	.04	.11	4/	0.04	5/	1.63
1945	.14	.20	.17	.02	.62	.02	.08	.08	.05	.26	.04	.04	.13	0.01	.04	5/	1.90
1946	.13	.20	.27	.04	.60	.04	.03	.12	.07	.20	.06	.07	.15	.01	.05	5/	2.04
1947	.11	.26	.38	.07	.81	.04	.06	.11	.04	.22	.09	.04	.25	.01	.08	0.01	2.58
1948	.14	.29	.38	.05	.91	.07	.05	.17	.07	.31	.10	.09	.23	.05	.02	.05	2.98
1949	.13	.28	.49	.10	.75	.04	.03	.21	.12	.29	.11	.10	.22	.05	.02	.07	3.01
1950	.12	.35	.51	.08	.86	.06	.06	.22	.09	.38	.15	.09	.21	.05	.03	.12	3.38
1951	.13	.45	.55	.09	1.02	.08	.06	.31	.13	.50	.22	.13	.31	.06	.04	.23	4.31
1952	.15	.53	.71	.11	1.16	.10	.06	.44	.14	.50	.33	.18	.39	.08	.04	.36	5.28
1953	.16	.57	.73	.13	1.25	.09	.07	.43	.18	.51	.30	.16	.45	.06	.03	.31	5.43
1954	.17	.64	.66	.17	1.40	.11	.09	.47	.16	.51	.36	.17	.43	.07	.05	.44	5.90
1955	.16	.66	.72	.21	1.34	.10	.09	.54	.17	.57	.54	.19	.51	.06	.04	.74	6.64
1956 6/	.16	.72	.74	.14	1.50	.08	.11	.53	.21	.56	.37	.19	.66	.03	.02	1.22	7.24

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.
2/ Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items included are considered to be greens.
3/ Computed from unrounded data.
4/ Less than 0.005 pound.
5/ Included with "other."
6/ Preliminary.

Table 9. - Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-56 1/

Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 2/	Dry edible beans 3/	Dry field peas 4/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	187	26.2	6.8	5/
1910	198	26.2	6.5	5/
1911	157	24.0	6.3	5/
1912	179	24.0	6.8	5/
1913	189	23.6	6.1	5/
1914	157	22.1	6.4	5/
1915	185	25.3	5.8	5/
1916	143	24.5	5.1	5/
1917	146	27.9	7.5	5/
1918	174	26.7	7.4	5/
1919	152	29.3	5.4	5/
1920	140	29.1	5.7	5/
1921	156	27.2	4.8	5/
1922	143	28.9	5.1	5/
1923	174	24.8	5.9	5/
1924	154	17.6	7.8	5/
1925	157	17.7	7.3	5/
1926	128	21.1	7.6	5/
1927	141	25.0	8.7	5/
1928	147	20.7	8.6	0.5
1929	159	22.4	7.8	.4
1930	132	18.3	9.5	.5
1931	136	20.6	8.8	.7
1932	134	27.7	7.4	.6
1933	132	24.0	7.1	.9
1934	135	24.4	9.1	.8
1935	142	25.6	8.4	.5
1936	130	19.8	9.0	.6
1937	126	21.5	7.8	.6
1938	129	21.3	9.6	.6
1939	122	19.7	9.3	.7
1940	123	16.2	8.4	.7
1941	128	18.4	8.8	.5
1942	127	20.4	11.1	.6
1943	125	21.4	8.9	.8
1944	136	19.7	8.1	.8
1945	122	18.3	7.8	.8
1946	123	17.2	8.7	.7
1947	127	14.5	6.5	.5
1948	105	11.5	6.8	.8
1949	110	11.7	6.9	.4
1950	106	12.1	8.6	.8
1951	113	8.1	8.1	.7
1952	101	7.3	8.1	.5
1953	106	8.0	7.6	.6
1954	106	8.0	8.2	.6
1955	106	8.2	7.3	.4
1956 6/	100	8.0	7.5	.7

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. 3/ Cleaned basis, calendar years. 4/ Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. 5/ Basic data inadequate. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Vegetables, fresh, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 19 markets, indicated periods in 1956 and 1957, with comparisons

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1956								1957							
	June				July				June				July			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total
Asparagus	5	625	---	630	---	31	---	31	1	494	---	495	---	17	---	17
Beans, lima, snap and fava	90	1,237	---	1,327	9	1,530	3	1,542	65	1,608	1	1,674	3	1,337	---	1,340
Beets	12	191	---	203	3	226	---	229	4	189	2	195	---	210	---	210
Broccoli	99	110	---	209	21	89	---	110	59	83	---	142	26	55	---	81
Brussels sprouts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cabbage	155	2,258	19	2,432	34	2,145	21	2,200	73	2,267	30	2,370	13	2,229	6	2,248
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	4,817	1,813	194	6,824	5,109	2,215	---	7,324	2,720	1,497	10	4,227	3,628	2,128	---	5,756
Carrots	1,100	659	---	1,759	816	596	---	1,412	774	633	---	1,407	642	617	---	1,259
Cauliflower	82	557	---	639	57	385	---	442	113	456	1	570	28	321	---	349
Celery	1,790	1,608	---	3,398	1,192	1,428	2	2,622	1,320	1,175	3	2,498	1,077	1,241	2	2,320
Corn	1,391	1,325	1	2,717	380	2,309	1	2,690	697	1,476	---	2,173	275	2,879	---	3,154
Cucumbers	161	1,650	---	1,811	42	1,780	20	1,842	87	1,713	8	1,808	18	1,747	28	1,793
Escarole and endive	28	246	2	276	4	336	---	340	12	268	---	290	1	322	---	323
Lettuce and romaine	2,890	4,091	---	6,981	3,034	3,500	30	6,564	1,907	4,102	33	6,042	2,946	3,472	37	6,455
Onions, dry	1,614	757	196	2,567	790	1,525	66	2,381	1,543	1,051	67	2,661	1,067	1,794	109	2,970
Onions, green 2/	---	472	5	477	2	486	1	489	24	414	3	441	6	482	2	490
Peas, green	140	102	---	242	90	108	---	198	60	73	---	133	66	64	---	130
Peppers	442	493	14	949	73	1,120	6	1,199	151	692	10	853	79	963	7	1,049
Spinach	1	392	---	393	9	240	---	249	3	247	---	250	17	205	---	222
Other cooking greens	8	491	16	515	---	418	---	418	3	380	---	383	---	401	---	401
Squash	10	524	---	534	10	581	1	592	---	467	9	476	1	503	6	510
Tomatoes	2,108	2,956	---	5,064	1,095	4,224	23	5,342	1,364	3,647	3	5,014	740	4,467	4	5,211
Turnips and rutabagas	6	147	38	191	8	133	9	150	1	144	30	175	4	96	---	100
Watermelons	5,144	4,350	80	9,574	3,057	6,612	---	9,669	2,285	4,909	13	7,207	2,175	7,981	---	10,156
Other vegetables (including mixed)	679	1,501	320	2,500	329	1,192	183	1,704	352	1,417	8	1,777	251	1,457	25	1,733
TOTAL ABOVE	22,772	28,555	885	52,212	16,164	33,209	366	49,739	13,618	29,402	231	43,251	13,063	34,988	226	48,277
Potatoes	8,661	4,886	374	13,921	4,778	6,652	46	10,476	7,169	5,518	2	12,689	6,070	6,602	3	12,675
Sweetpotatoes	29	320	---	349	8	281	14	303	2	251	2	255	2	259	12	273
GRAND TOTAL	31,462	33,761	1,259	66,482	20,950	39,142	426	60,518	20,789	35,171	235	56,195	19,135	41,849	241	61,225

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Kansas City (Missouri), Denver, and Washington, D. C.

Table 11.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1956 and 1957

Market and Commodity	State of Origin	Unit	Tuesday Nearest Mid-Month			
			1956		1957	
			Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Sept. 17	Oct. 15
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
Beans, snap, green, Valentine	Virginia	Bu. bskt.	---	4.25	---	3.75
Beets	New Jersey	1 3/5 bu. box 30 buchs.	.85	.87	2/0.6	2/.06
Broccoli	California	14's small crt.-bunches	3.75	2.88	3.75	4.21
Cabbage, domestic round type	New Jersey	1 3/5 bu. box	.90	.87	1.25	1.13
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt.	5.75	12.34	6.50	10.00
Carrots, bunched	California	4 doz. pony crt.	5.17	4.17	7.00	6.41
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-lb. film bag crt.	4.82	4.34	6.40	6.34
Cauliflower, catskill	New York	Crt. 12's	2.29	---	1.63	1.50
Celery, Golden Heart	New York	½ crt. (3-4 doz.)	2.15	2.25	4.38	3.25
Celery, Pascal	California	2-2½ doz 6" crt.	3.31	3.45	4.93	3.63
Cucumbers	New York	Bu. bskt.	4.25	---	3.50	---
Eggplant	New Jersey	Bu.	1.09	2.25	1.50	2.50
Escarole	New Jersey	1½ bu.	1/.78	1/.81	1.00	1.25
Honey Dews	California	6-8 jumbo crt.	3.62	3.64	4.03	3.93
Lettuce, Iceberg type	California	2-doz. crtn.	3.22	4.02	4.34	5.59
Onions, yellow, medium size	New York	50 lb. sack	1.10	.92	1.05	1.37
Onions, yellow, large size	Idaho	50 lb. sack	2.70	2.58	2.27	3.03
Peas, green	California	Bu. bskt.	5.13	5.38	4.38	4.13
Peppers, green	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	1.27	---	1.38	1.25
Tomatoes	California	6x6 lug boxes	---	3.75	---	2.80
Chicago						
Beans, snap, green, Valentine	Louisiana	Bu. hamper	---	3.25	---	3.25
Beets, bunched	California	14's ½ crt.	2.62	---	3/1.75	3/.85
Cabbage, domestic round type	Illinois	50-60 lb. crt.	1.10	1.15	1.40	1.35
Cantaloups	California	35-45 jumbo crt.	5.25	8.00	5.35	---
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-lb. film bag crt.	4.25	4.15	5.40	5.35
Cauliflower	Michigan	Long Island type crt. 18's	1.60	---	2.00	1.65
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz.	3.25	3.00	4.00	3.10
Cucumbers	Michigan	Bu. bskt.	3.50	---	1.75	---
Eggplant	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	1.00	---	1.60	---
Honey Dews	California	9-12's flat crt.	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.35
Lettuce, Iceberg type, dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, crtn.	2.65	---	2.85	4.75
Onions, Spanish	Colorado	3" and 1 gr.-50 lb. sack	---	2.20	2.20	2.15
Peas, green	California	Bu. bskt.	4.65	5.00	4.12	3.25
Peppers, green	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	2.00	1.75	1.50
Tomatoes, green, ripe and turning	California	6x6 lgr. Lug Box. wrapped	---	3.40	3.75	5.25

1/ 1 1/9 bu. crate.

2/ Per bushel.

3/ Illinois- 1 3/4 bu. box 20 bchs.

Table 12.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39; average 1947-49, and 1950 to date

(1910-1914=100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	224	266	281	274
1953	263	262	249	254	251	289	246	201	192	198	224	235	239
1954	246	227	230	262	243	201	225	195	175	197	234	229	222
1955	250	255	249	264	259	216	203	204	224	217	244	232	235
1956 1/	255	267	267	244	259	290	263	204	181	208	266	263	247
1957 2/	237	236	252	294	315	283	288	248	221				

1/ Revised. In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added; broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Vegetables, for commercial processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			
	10-year average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	10-year average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	1957 as percentage of 1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Beans, lima 1/	97,800	100,340	94,250	83,740	107,930	96,740	90
Beans, snap	125,620	132,260	148,000	259,400	328,990	346,000	105
Beets	16,520	20,820	18,250	139,100	200,100	150,770	75
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	8,780	9,460	7,600	97,500	147,500	108,200	73
Corn, sweet	453,510	445,330	432,100	1,287,800	1,693,000	1,474,900	87
Peas, green	427,260	475,120	452,690	435,340	545,160	556,220	102
Spinach							
Winter and spring 1/	26,790	26,860	27,120	93,840	115,180	115,400	100
Tomatoes	379,920	350,580	302,000	3,162,700	4,600,350	3,384,500	74
Total to date	1,536,200	1,560,770	1,482,010	5,559,420	7,738,210	6,232,730	81
Asparagus	88,190	109,560	---	105,720	117,500	---	---
Cabbage for kraut Open market	7,810	6,910	---	94,400	111,400	---	---
Cucumbers	133,440	119,180	---	273,940	330,200	---	---
Spinach (fall) 1/	6,580	6,400	---	26,750	23,490	---	---
Acreage and production	1,771,680	1,802,820	---	6,044,700	8,320,800	---	---

1/ 1949-55 average.

Table 14.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1955 and 1956 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1956 and 1957, by commodities, United States

	Pack		Stocks					
			Canner 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
	1955	1956	Date	1956	1957	Date	1956	1957
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	23,371	23,982	July 1	4,879	4,345	July 1	2,608	2,372
Corn, sweet	24,075	35,668	Aug. 1	1,794	4,808	July 1	2,900	2,988
Peas, green	27,376	29,248	June 1	1,769	3,318	June 1	2,767	2,755
Tomatoes	24,727	29,883	July 1	2,456	5,742	July 1	3,007	2,619
Tomato juice 2/	26,921	43,552	July 1	2,168	10,210	July 1	2,485	2,439
Total	126,470	162,333		13,066	28,423		13,767	13,173
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	6,248	5,422	Mar. 1	1,656	1,673	Apr. 1	683	643
Beans, lima	2,806	3,395	Aug. 1	911	1,082	July 1	508	504
Beets	7,539	9,691	July 1	1,406	2,787	July 1	997	1,060
Blackeye peas	1,836	875		---	---		---	---
Carrots	1,833	3,075	July 1	512	1,046	July 1	400	407
Okra	238	212		---	---		---	---
Pickles	3/21,507	3/22,756		---	---		---	---
Pimientos	3/1,000	349		---	---		---	---
Pumpkin and squash	4,204	5,097	July 1	408	1,612	July 1	460	462
Sauerkraut	3/8,678	3/13,149	Aug. 1	4/1,518	4/3,789	July 1	723	658
Potatoes	2,707	2,902		---	---		---	---
Sweetpotatoes	5,053	5,063		---	---		---	---
Spinach	6,005	6,409	Mar. 1	1,220	1,575	Apr. 1	677	671
Other greens	2,501	2,224		---	---		---	---
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	18,382	24,678	July 1	2,264	6,345	July 1	1,341	1,748
Paste	5/8,760	5/12,487	July 1	6/754	6/2,260	July 1	N.A.	590
Pulp and puree	4,287	6,158	July 1	6/162	6/1,091	July 1	599	579
Sauce	10,061	12,065	July 1	6/1,448	6/3,832	July 1	712	512
Vegetables, mixed	3,019	3,341		---	---		---	---
Total, comparable minor items	116,664	139,348		12,259	27,092		7,100	7,244
Grand total Comparable items	243,134	301,681		25,325	55,515		20,867	20,417

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans by S&HR Branch of AMS.
2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.
3/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68, sauerkraut 54, and pimentos 29 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).
4/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.
5/ Estimated, basis California pack.
6/ California only.

N.A. - Not Available.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted.
Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.- Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1955 and 1956 and cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1957, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1955	1956	October 1 average 1952-56	October 1, 1956	October 1, 1957 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	28,669	37,674	21,140	29,151	31,633
Beans, green and wax	120,967	137,744	93,409	114,712	117,129
Beans, lima	117,697	143,538	103,003	117,390	130,873
Broccoli	96,240	118,287	29,179	38,509	36,843
Brussels sprouts	23,142	43,989	9,707	8,036	13,223
Carrots	34,389	51,010	2/	2/	2/
Cauliflower	40,085	47,159	9,664	14,802	18,149
Corn, cut	70,041	118,153	87,799	104,515	119,297
Corn-on-cob	6,932	20,422	3/	3/	3/
Mixed vegetables	30,662	42,082	2/	8,324	13,532
Peas	231,216	359,661	218,764	294,591	323,023
Peas and carrots	13,890	24,139	2/	5,644	8,796
Pumpkin and squash	17,863	24,158	2/	2/	2/
Rhubarb	5,573	7,448	2/	2/	2/
Spinach	110,347	104,511	40,193	38,772	45,552
Succotash	7,219	12,421	2/	2/	2/
Kale	5,622	4,041	2/	2/	2/
Okra	13,647	13,084	2/	2/	2/
Peas, Blackeye	10,227	6,738	2/	2/	2/
Potato products	128,890	189,685	2/	19,006	43,751
Turnip greens	9,495	10,345	2/	2/	2/
Miscellaneous vegetables	16,882	16,749	84,700	75,235	86,375
Total	1,139,695	1,533,038	691,558	868,687	988,171

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables. 3/ Corn-on-cob included with cut corn.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 16.- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, September 15, 1957, indicated periods, 1956 and 1957

Commodity and unit	Average		1956	1957		
	August 1909-July 1914	Janaury 1947-December 1949	September 15	July 15	August 15	September 15
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per cwt.	1.14	2.46	1.60	1.56	1.80	1.70
Sweetpotatoes, per cwt.	1.60	4.28	3.32	5.30	3.87	2.98
Beans, dry edible, per cwt.	3.37	9.92	6.91	7.18	6.99	6.63
Peas, dry field, per cwt.	---	4.60	4.69	3.61	3.57	3.36

Table 17.- Vegetables, fresh: Average price received by farmers, per cwt. United States, September 15, 1957 indicated periods, 1956 and 1957

Commodity	1956		1957		
	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Beans, snap	7.15	8.15	12.00	9.00	7.90
Broccoli	8.45	7.75	6.90	7.20	7.80
Cabbage	2.15	1.55	2.80	2.45	2.45
Cantaloups	3.35	3.35	6.40	4.45	4.30
Carrots	3.60	3.20	5.30	5.00	4.70
Cauliflower	4.45	3.65	4.25	4.10	5.20
Celery	3.60	2.90	4.70	3.45	4.10
Corn, sweet	3.60	3.10	4.70	4.00	3.65
Cucumbers	3.55	4.15	4.75	4.05	3.90
Lettuce	2.95	3.25	4.60	6.60	4.20
Onions	4.70	2.00	3.35	1.70	1.60
Peppers, green	7.20	5.00	11.50	7.10	5.20
Spinach	6.25	5.25	6.90	7.30	6.30
Tomatoes	8.20	4.25	8.50	7.00	6.10
Watermelons	1.15	1.05	1.65	1.60	1.30

Table 18.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957

Seasonal Group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1949-55	1956	1957	1949-55	1956	1957	1949-55	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	22.6	33.8	45.0	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810
Spring									
Early	23.7	26.1	31.8	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243
Late	201.7	165.9	174.3	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
Summer									
Early	124.9	100.1	99.9	80.2	94.9	88.5	9,980	9,503	8,843
Late	218.0	187.7	192.3	152.7	181.0	167.5	33,042	33,967	32,213
Fall									
8 Eastern	307.0	282.2	265.3	199.1	240.1	220.0	61,179	67,756	58,357
9 Central	340.3	293.3	292.2	114.1	140.7	112.8	38,818	41,267	32,951
9 Western	270.6	296.4	299.3	184.4	194.4	199.1	49,922	57,611	59,578
Total	917.8	871.9	856.8	163.4	191.1	176.1	149,919	166,634	150,886
United States	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	165.4	226,458	243,716	231,605

Table 19.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1956 and 1957

Variety	State	Unit	Week ended			
			1956		1957	
			Sept. 15	Oct. 13	Sept. 14	Oct. 12
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points						
Various varieties, mostly Katahdin	Rochester, New York	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.14	.88	1.23	1.24
Katahdin, unwashed	West Michigan Points	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	.88	.80	1.08	1.08
Cobblers and Chippewas, unwashed	South Central New Jersey	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	2.52	1.75	2.06	---
			Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1956		1957	
			Sept. 11	Oct. 9	Sept. 10	Oct. 8
Terminal Markets			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Cobblers, Chippewas, unwashed	Long Island	50 lb. sack	1.34	.99	1.15	1.15
Russets, washed 2 inch minimum	Idaho-Oregon	50 lb. sack	2.55	2.39	2.37	2.38
Chicago						
Russets	Washington	100 lb. sack	3.90	3.48	3.25	3.25
Round Reds	Wisconsin	100 lb. sack	2.25	2.00	3.35	3.00

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 20.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Average 1949-55	1956							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 1/	38.1	36.9	37.9	83	88	87	3,174	3,238	3,285
Lower Atlantic 2/	111.4	71.5	68.0	51	57	59	5,680	4,108	3,996
South Central 3/	205.7	161.2	151.7	49	53	58	10,172	8,540	8,758
North Central 4/	3.7	3.1	3.2	53	52	60	196	160	192
California	11.4	12.0	13.0	68	73	73	773	876	949
United States	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	62.7	20,179	16,922	16,180

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Missouri and Kansas.

Table 21.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1956 and 1957

Item	State	Unit	Week ended			
			1956		1957	
			Sept. 15	Oct. 13	Sept. 14	Oct. 12
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points						
Porto Rican	Southern Louisian points	50 lb. crt.	2.91	2.62	2.88	2.80
Golden and Oklahoma	Eastern Shore, Virginia	Bu. bskt.	1.96	2.11	1.58	2.16
			Tuesday nearest mid-month			
Terminal markets			1956		1957	
			Sept. 11	Oct. 9	Sept. 10	Oct. 8
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Golden and Oklahoma	Virginia	Bu. bskt.	---	2.08	1.81	2.90
Chicago						
Porto Rican	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	3.55	3.30	3.60	3.75

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 22.--Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1945-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 1/

States and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1957	Average 1945-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1945-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Average 1945-55	1956							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Maine, New York, Michigan	591	623	633	910	1,104	803	5,350	6,879	5,083
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho Wyoming, Washington	311	275	289	1,529	1,704	1,711	4,742	4,686	4,944
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah	357	233	219	656	656	911	2,250	1,528	1,996
California									
Large lima	73	60	61	1,553	1,707	1,650	1,138	1,024	1,006
Baby lima	57	32	20	1,498	1,747	1,650	844	559	330
Other	91	186	193	1,172	1,311	1,375	2,249	2,438	2,654
Total California	321	278	274	1,316	1,446	1,456	4,231	4,021	3,990
United States	1,580	1,409	1,415	1,058	1,215	1,132	16,573	17,114	16,013

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, (cleaned).

Table 23.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1945-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1957	Average 1945-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1945-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Average 1945-55	1956							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	4	6	7	892	1,300	1,200	38	78	84
North Dakota	6	4	4	907	1,250	1,200	64	50	48
Montana	8	5	4	1,072	1,240	1,300	88	62	52
Idaho	99	144	101	1,184	1,400	1,200	1,167	2,016	1,212
Wyoming	4	5	3	1,278	1,280	1,600	58	64	48
Colorado	11	9	15	844	860	900	93	77	135
Washington	161	154	108	1,140	1,360	1,400	1,844	2,094	1,512
Oregon	13	8	10	844	1,500	1,600	119	120	160
California	12	7	4	1,046	1,300	1,600	112	91	64
United States	320	342	256	1,123	1,360	1,295	3,584	4,652	3,315

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

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